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Better Gardens 1926

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG
CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY
NILES, CALIFORNIA



Beauty around the Home

For nearly three quarters of a century the California Nursery Company has been a dominant factor in the development of California horticulture. Founded in 1865 by John Rock it exemplifies all that is best in the development of horticulture in Western America.

OUR PLANTING SERVICE. The dominant factor in the creation of orchard and garden is dependable plants and nursery service. An experience covering many years has placed us in a position to supply quality nursery stock, properly grown and dependable. We are convinced that in the development of home surroundings in both ornamentals and fruits, we can render a real service—all of which is at the disposal of our patrons without cost.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. Appreciating this we extend a cordial invitation to friends and patrons to visit our sales yards and growing grounds where can be seen a large assortment of ornamental trees and shrubs. Personal inspection of plants, under the guidance of experienced plantmen, frequently offers an opportunity for a more intelligent selection. Where this is not possible we want to assure our patrons that we are always ready to impart such information as we possess to assist in making their planting undertakings a success.

HIGH STANDARDS. Above everything else we desire to maintain a high standard in the quality of our stock. Prices quoted in this catalog are as low as is consistent with quality and dependability. The success of our patrons in their planting operations is our first consideration. Our suggestions and recommendations along cultural lines will be found timely and of value. We are deeply appreciative of the confidence placed in us by old friends and patrons, and we trust that we may continue to enjoy their confidence.

California Nursery Company

GEO. C. ROEDING, President

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Information for Intending Purchasers



The Order Blank accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers and we will appreciate their using it, as it will facilitate the filling of their orders.

Orders. It is important to write your name plainly; your postoffice, county and state. Following these instructions will insure prompt delivery of mail matter addressed to you.

Export Orders. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of writing your address in full on an envelope or on a separate sheet of paper. Give us routing instructions and state if shipment is to be made by freight, express or by mail. In making remittances add at least twenty per cent to the amount of the order to cover custom house duties, transportation, and other charges which must be invariably prepaid on all export orders.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. Remittances may be made to us either by postoffice or express money order, registered letter, bank draft or check. On export orders cash must accompany the order, or confirmed bankers' credit, or satisfactory banking references.

Method of Packing. We pride ourselves in thoroughly understanding how to handle shipments going to any part of the United States, or for export. Even if they are several months on the road, stock will reach destination in good order with our thorough method of packing if given ordinary good care en route. We pack stock as tightly as possible, consistent of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers, and found to be in good order. However, we wish to assure our customers, should a loss occur, through the carelessness of the transportation companies, we will make every effort to recover damages for any loss which they may sustain.

Packing Charges. We charge for same only to cover cost of material used.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify same, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once after receipt of the goods.

Measurements of Height. The grades in sizes of deciduous fruit and ornamental trees are determined by caliper and height. In such varieties of trees which have a tendency to grow stocky, rather than make height, the caliper method of measurement is given the preference. The accompanying table will give the necessary information as to grades:

1 to 2 inch caliper.....	8 to 9 foot grade
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper.....	6 to 7 foot grade
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper.....	4 to 5 foot grade
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper.....	3 to 4 foot grade
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch caliper.....	2 to 3 foot grade

Selecting Varieties. We have endeavored to list in the fruit section of the catalog only such varieties of fruits as are recognized commercially, fully appreciating that in doing this, we are eliminating much of the confusion in listing innumerable varieties, and are giving rank to those varieties which have become standard and are always in demand because of their outstanding characteristics. Should the stock of any variety ordered be exhausted, we shall, to save delay, send in its place the most suitable substitute, unless instructed to the contrary.

Quantity Orders. Articles mentioned in this catalog will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate, if an order called for five varieties of apples, the 10 rate would apply, and if in addition to this 1 peach, 1 pear, 1 apricot, 1 nectarine and 1 plum were ordered, the each rate would apply on the assorted trees and the 10 rate on the apples. Customers will please bear in mind that the quantity rate will only apply when multiples of the same variety of tree is ordered and not on assortments.

Inspection. Every shipment we send out will carry a certificate of inspection. We endeavor to keep ourselves fully informed on the quarantine laws affecting shipments of nursery stock to any point in the United States, to prevent any delay in the forwarding of orders. The same policy is observed on all of our foreign shipments.

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,

Geo. C. Roeding, President,

NILES, CALIFORNIA.

Telephone, Telegraph, Postoffice and Express Address as above.
Cable address, "CALNURCO."



PLANTS AND TREES MAKE THIS HOME BEAUTIFUL
An example of artistic grouping of coniferous trees, broad-leaved evergreens, elms, sycamores and poplars

Ornamental Department

PLANTING TIME

In our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months, with the exception of palms and bamboos, which move best in late spring and early summer. This applies, however, more particularly to plants dug from the open ground. Those grown in pots, and also plants established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

A Home Garden Guide. Intending planters will find our Sixtieth Anniversary Catalog (a book of 112 pages beautifully illustrated) a valuable counselor and guide in their garden operations. It treats in a practical way on the elemental and fundamental operations that have attained the greatest success under California conditions. Every plant lover and amateur horticulturist should have a copy. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make the soil friable before shoveling in. Fill the hole about three quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one under the ball; with the other steady the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn

down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. After the hole is three-fourths filled with soil, water freely and then draw loose soil around the body of the tree, but under no consideration tramp it down. Do not remove the burlap from the ball (except as indicated above) as it will soon rot.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants come boxed, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half of the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure the water reaching the bottom of the hole. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. This means with large trees, having a body of from two to four inches in diameter, to top them within ten feet of the ground and shorten all lateral branches to eight inches. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Concerning Roses. If you want your roses to become fine strong plants, do not allow more than three shoots to remain and shorten these in to eight inches. Plant the bud so that it will be at least three inches below the surface of the ground.



AN ATTRACTIVE ENTRANCE PLANTING

Italian cypress, yews, arborvitae and Japanese cypress are used to good effect

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough white-washing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the tree.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth. In fastening the tree to the stake, wrap some burlap around the body of the tree first so as to prevent chafing.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Trees may live even though neglected, but will fail to render the satisfaction and pleasure that is possible if well cared for. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking. This is vastly better than giving them a little water at a time. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose. A good mulch is a great help. Our stock properly planted and cared for will well repay any little additional expenditure of time and money.

Specimen Trees for Quick Effects. These are carefully selected and are well furnished with lateral branches. It very often happens that such trees are not listed in our price list, or we may have new varieties, which are not cataloged. Our assortment of large plants covers considerable range for a selection, hence we invite correspondence from intending planters. Specifications touching on size of grounds, situation and effect desired will assist in a proper selection.

New and Little Known Varieties. It is our constant endeavor to keep pace with the demand for all classes of ornamental stock adapted to California conditions, and we are continually introducing new sorts and eliminating old ones.

Coniferous Evergreens

ABIES. Firs

A genus of about 25 species, native to northern regions; all bear seeds at an early age; most all are hardy, and about one-third of the known species are native to the Pacific Coast region. Those here listed do admirably in parks and gardens.

Abies balsamea. BALSAM FIR. Erect; branches spreading; foliage glossy green. Fine as a specimen in parks and gardens. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.50 each.

A. barboensis (A. numidica). ALGERIAN FIR. A rare species. Tree handsome and symmetrical. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each.

A. cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. Native to the mountains of Greece. Desirable for growing in exposed situations, where the climate is not too hot; does well in our coastal regions. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. cilicica. CILICIAN FIR. A very hardy species, with dark green foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

A. concolor. WHITE FIR. This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drouth and heat. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each.

A. firma. JAPANESE FIR. An erect tree of great beauty and rapid growth; very ornamental and desirable. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each.

A. nobilis glauca. SILVERY RED FIR. A garden type, with glaucous foliage; decidedly dwarfish in this climate. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.50 each.

A. nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. A magnificent and stately tree of regular but spreading growth, attaining eventually to a large size. Fine for park and garden effects. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

A. picea (A. pectinata). SILVER FIR. A noble silver fir of somewhat slow growth when young, but ultimately attaining large size. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

A. pinsapo. SPANISH FIR. A fine species of regular and symmetrical habit. Does well in the coastal regions and higher mountain plateaus. A favorite everywhere. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50 each.



ABIES NORDMANNIANA

A tree of symmetrical proportions for single and group plantings

ARAUCARIA

There are some 12 species native to Australia, South America and Pacific Islands. In the warmer regions they are grown in the open, and while still young as pot plants for interior decoration.

Araucaria bidwilli. BUNYA BUNYA TREE. A handsome conifer native of Australia, which does well in all sections of the state. Fine as a single specimen and planted in groups where space permits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00 each.

A. excelsa. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. A handsome and symmetrical tree, with branches growing in tiers. Does well in the coastal counties, and in its younger growth is extensively used as a pot plant in the colder regions, where it enjoys a great popularity. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$6.00 each.

A. imbricata. MONKEY PUZZLE. A well known hardy tree of striking appearance, giving an individuality to shrubberies, and when planted in groups of other trees. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$5.00 each.

CEDRUS. Cedars

The three varieties mentioned possess exceptional values for park and garden, street and boulevard planting. All do well in California, and the warmer sections of the United States.

Cedrus atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Large tree, of open growth, and pyramidal in form. Hardy and very widely planted. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. atlantica aurea. GOLDEN MT. ATLAS CEDAR. A new introduction with golden tipped foliage, handsome as a specimen plant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00 each.

C. atlantica glauca. BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR. A variety of *C. atlantica* with silvery glaucous foliage; one of the most strikingly beautiful trees for single plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. deodara. INDIAN CEDAR. One of the most popular park and avenue trees in California; carrying its limbs somewhat horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground, which makes it a favorite for specimen planting. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

Fine for indoor decoration as a pot plant, and as a single specimen on a lawn

C. deodara verticillata glauca. Of symmetrical growth and light, bluish, rather stiff foliage, which retains its glaucous hue with age. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each.

C. libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Foliage dark green, growth massive and picturesque. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Trees with a yew-like foliage, hence the name "False Yew"; growth upright and columnar, admirable for individual planting on small places.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. Bark gray and fissured; foliage one inch long and pointed; tree of spreading habit, branches gracefully drooping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each.

C. fortunei. FORTUNE'S YEW. A dense shrub or bushy tree, fine for grouping and rock work. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. pedunculata fastigiata. KOREAN YEW. Habit distinct and individual, compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Useful in the adornment of small places. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Hardy coniferous evergreen trees adapted to a wide range of uses in park and garden making, while as young plants they also find favor for indoor decorations as pot plants. Also known as "Flat-Branched Cypress."

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. LAWSON CYPRESS. A handsome pyramidal tree with short and spreading branches, branchlets crowded, pendulous, fern-like and feathery. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each.

C. lawsoniana alumi. SCARAB CYPRESS. A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage decidedly glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

C. lawsoniana bowleri pendula. Of dense form; compact, and elongated pendulous branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. Habit fastigate and tapering, foliage a clear rich green with no glaucous markings. Ornamental and distinct. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

(Chamaecyparis continued on next page)



CEDRUS DEODARA

One of our finest conifers for aligning drives and for grouping



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ALUMI

Decidedly attractive in the garden and also desirable for indoor and porch adornment

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana filifera. Distinct; branchlets long, slender and thread-like; leaves closely overlapping; plant graceful and handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. lawsoniana filifera glauca. Habit quite erect; branches somewhat drooping; foliage only moderately glaucous. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. lawsoniana filifera pendula. A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. lawsoniana glauca coerulea. Compact form and silvery blue foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. lawsoniana lutea. GOLDEN CYPRESS. Growth very compact with elegant graceful foliage. An excellent variety of the golden types. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50 each.

C. lawsoniana nana argentea. Of compact and dwarf habit; foliage silver-tipped; fine as a specimen. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. obtusa. "JAPANESE CYPRESS." Miniature in habit of growth with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green foliage. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$4.00 each.

C. obtusa aurea. A dwarf variety of spreading habit; foliage golden tinted and fern-like; fine for rockeries. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$6.00 each.

C. obtusa compacta. COMPACT CYPRESS. Habit dense, forming a compact shrub with intensely green foliage. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. obtusa decussata. Of a dense growth and form nearly globular; leaves needle-like, silvery, turning to a bronzy hue in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. obtusa ericoides. Leaves narrow, glaucous in summer, but in winter a pronounced bronze; compact in habit of growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. obtusa gracilis aurea. SLENDER GOLDEN CYPRESS. Of pyramidal habit with handsome yellow foliage turning eventually to light green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$5.00 each.

C. obtusa lycopodioides. Novel and distinct; foliage dark green; habit loose and spreading; tufted ends of branches resemble cockscombs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. obtusa nana. DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. Smallest of the species; rarely exceeding two feet in height; foliage dense and bright green. Potted, nicely furnished, \$6.00 each.

C. obtusa rosendale. Dwarf type of low growing habit with bluish-green feathery foliage. Desirable for tub culture or mass effects. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. obtusa texana glauca. Broad head; foliage brownish green; erect grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. pisifera filifera. THREAD BRANCHER CYPRESS. Decidedly dwarf, with thread-like pendulous branches; foliage light green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Low, compact tree of slow growth and regular outline; foliage tinged with gold, plummy and graceful. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. pisifera plumosa viridis. Much like *C. pisifera plumosa*; foliage a deep attractive green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. A handsome, rapid growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like upward spreading branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. japonica elegans. Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Boxed, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00 each. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

CUPRESSUS

A genus of practical and ornamental usage as wind-breaks, hedges, street trees, specimens in parks, gardens and also for grouping and for mass effects.

Cupressus arizonica. ARIZONA CYPRESS. Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; bark red; foliage silvery blue; tree handsome and of good form. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each.

C. Ben King. A loosely branched cypress of pyramidal growth; foliage glaucous green. Desirable for grouping. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

C. glabra. SMOOTH CYPRESS. Strong grower of compact pyramidal habit; foliage fern-like and feathery and steel-blue in color. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. guadalupensis glauca. BLUE GUADALUPE CYPRESS. Tree a rapid grower and quite similar to Monterey Cypress; foliage an intense silvery blue. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

C. lusitanica. PORTUGAL CYPRESS. A low growing tree; foliage glaucous and pressed to the branches, which are spreading and numerous. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks, and as a shelter along the sandy seashore. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$4.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each. Potted 2 to 3 ft., 50c each. Flats of 100 plants \$5.00.

C. macrocarpa lutea. GOLDEN MONTEREY CYPRESS. A beautiful golden-hued variety; color pronounced in spring and held fairly well throughout the year. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each.

C. macnabiana. MENOCINO CYPRESS. Forms a dense, pyramidal head; foliage deep green with rich glaucous tint. Said to be one of the hardiest of the genus. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. ITALIAN CYPRESS. A tall, slender growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; fine for lining drives and landscape work. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

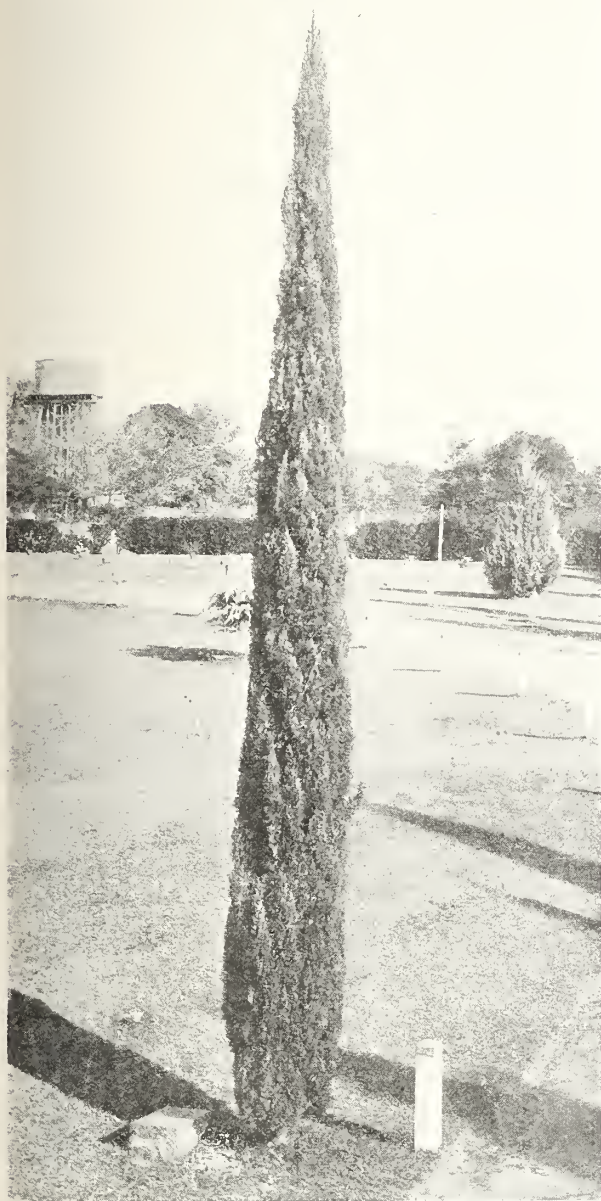


CUPRESSUS GUADALUPENSIS GLAUCA

A rapid growing tree that does well in most any situation

JUNIPERUS

Chiefly slow growing small trees with two kinds of foliage, namely, one needle-like, prickly and in whorls of three, the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows. Hardy and of wide uses in both home and public gardens.



CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS FASTIGIATA

A tall, slender, columnar tree, fine for corner plantings and situations of limited area

Juniperus chinensis fortunei. ROUND FRUITED JUNIPER. Of bushy habit with closely set upright branches; foliage dark green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. A dew and handsome hardy variety of spreading habit with silvery green foliage. Highly ornamental. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. chinensis procumbens. CREEPING JAPANESE JUNIPER. A trailing form; fine as a ground cover, rockeries and borders. Sizes are determined by spread and not by height. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. communis depressa. Fine for borders and rockeries. Grows about two feet high, but decidedly procumbent and sprawling. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Distinct and beautiful,

of a slender, erect, dense columnar growth; foliage very glaucous. Fine for small places as a specimen, also good in mass effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. excelsa stricta. UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Tapering in outline; foliage glaucous, arranged round the branches; deserving wide use in home gardens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

J. libretonia. Silvery blue foliage; branches ascending; pyramidal in form. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

J. sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. Fine for grouping or mass effects. A bushy but slow grower; branches semi-erect. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

J. sabina glauca. Plant of spreading habit; foliage a deep, rich shade of blue; fine for corner decoration. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. Low growing, densely branched, trailing species; foliage feathery, bright and pleasing. Fine for rock work, banks, etc. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

J. virginiana. VIRGINIA RED CEDAR. Fine tree with beautiful bronzy green foliage; of compact growth and pyramidal in form. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

J. virginiana glauca. SILVERY RED CEDAR. A vigorous growing conical tree; one of the best of cedars. Fine as a specimen plant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

J. virginiana keteleeria. Compact, formal and symmetrical; foliage an intense green; branches ascending. Fine as a tub plant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

KETELEERIA

Keteleeria davidiana. Tree pyramidal when young, but with age attains a broad-topped head; foliage light green, similar to that of the yews. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00 each.

LIBOCEDRUS

Indigenous to America. Popular for the beautification of home grounds, parks and public gardens. Of easy culture and widely used.

Libocedrus chilensis. CHILEAN CEDAR. A graceful, spreading, compact and attractive tree; foliage glaucous green, silvery beneath. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

L. decurrens. INCENSE CEDAR. A native tree of California and Oregon, of vigorous habit, close growth and conical outline. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. One of our best native trees. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

PICEA. Spruce

Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, widely popular in all classes of landscape gardening.

Picea alba coerulea. Tree a medium rapid grower; foliage a silvery blue color; cones very small; valuable for garden and park planting. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each.

P. bicolor. ALCOCK SPRUCE. Large tree with stiff branches. Foliage quadrangular, slightly flattened, sharply acuminate; cones oblong, purple, becoming brown. Fine as a specimen or in groups. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each.

P. breweriana. WEEPING SPRUCE. A rare spruce native to the mountainous regions of Oregon and California. Of very erect growth, but the horizontal branches with their long, slender pendulous branchlets give the tree a decided weeping effect. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$4.00 each.

P. douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. Next to the redwoods, California's largest tree. Growth erect and a rapid grower; foliage a soft, rich, dark green. Fine for parks and large estates. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. englemanni. ENGLEMAN'S SPRUCE. Tree with slender spreading branches; foliage a bluish green with a strong odor when crushed. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. An extremely hardy and rapid grower; foliage in California a light green; cones large; branches with age graceful and drooping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

P. polita. TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. A Japanese species. Tree erect; foliage rigid, bright green in color, contrasting beautifully with the yellow branches. Fine for lawn planting or as a specimen tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Tree regular, compact and pyramidal in form; foliage rigid, acute, and varying from green to silvery white. Beautiful as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Unsurpassed as a lawn tree. Foliage intensely glaucous and silvery; being symmetrical and shapely renders it a great favorite in park plantings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

P. pungens kosteriana. KOSTER'S SPRUCE. Handsome blue-white foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

P. smithiana. SMITH PINE. Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being decidedly drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender and soft; a tree of decided beauty and individuality. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.



TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA

Decidedly effective in formal gardens; also desirable as a pot plant

PINUS. Pine

No class of trees are more widely distributed than the pines, and no other class finds wider recognition under cultivated conditions. In public and private gardens, for windbreaks, avenue purposes and wood lots they find wide usage.

Pinus canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PINE. One of our finest coniferous trees; leaves gathered in tufts all over the tree, giving it a striking appearance. Does well in all sections. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. A handsome tree for lawns and grouping in parks and gardens; branches slender and spreading; foliage grayish or bluish green; cones pendulous. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. halepensis. ALLEPO PINE. A rapid grower of spreading habit; leaves yellowish green and of medium length. Does well in all sections of California. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. jeffreyi. JEFFREY'S PINE. A compact but somewhat slow grower native to California. One of the finest of our native trees, and valuable in ornamental plantings where space is ample. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

P. lambertiana. The largest of our native white pines. Foliage deep blue-green with a whitish tinge; leaves in bundles of five; cones very large. Handsome and majestic as a specimen plant, and fine for forest effects on large estates. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00 each.

P. montana. SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE. A densely branched tree; foliage short, bright green. Fine for low growing effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

P. mughus. MUGUS DWARF PINE. A densely branched tree, upper branches erect, lower ones decumbent; foliage dark green. Desirable for small grounds. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. nigra austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. A tree of rapid growth, hardy and of stately appearance. Desirable in most any situation. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each

P. pinea. ITALIAN STONE PINE. Prefers a deep, sandy, dry soil. Tree symmetrical and compact, attaining a flat top with age; foliage a deep green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. ponderosa. WESTERN YELLOW PINE. A stout tree with spreading branches, forming a narrow head; leaves long, acute and dark green. A really desirable variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. radiata. MONTEREY PINE. A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$4.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.

SEQUOIA. Redwoods

The trees that gives California distinction in tree life. Remarkable for their immense size, longevity and resistance to fire. Do well in all portions of the state, and particularly in the coastal region and the mountain plateaus.

Sequoia gigantea. CALIFORNIA BIG TREE. Handsome where the situation is ample either as a specimen or in groups. Tree has a straight trunk with thickly furnished branches. The opinion that it is a slow grower is erroneous; as a matter of fact, in its younger stages it is a rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

S. gigantea pendula. WEEPING BIG TREE. Foliage identical with the preceding, only that the limbs grow downward and pressed closely to the trunk giving it a narrow columnar form. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$6.00 each.

S. sempervirens. CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Fine as a specimen and in mass effects. Branches stand out horizontally; leaves dark green with pale bands beneath. Should be more widely planted on this coast. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

TAXUS. Yew

A group of small to medium sized trees valuable in formal gardens, as specimen plants on the lawn, and for decorative purposes as pot plants.

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Tree or shrub with bushy head, densely branched, and covered with somber green leaves, but a rather slow grower. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$11.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

T. baccata elegantissima. ELEGANT VARIEGATED YEW. Growth rather slow, but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated golden yellow, which becomes less pronounced as the season advances, but every leaf always shows variegations. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each.

T. baccata erecta. ERECT YEW. Of compact, erect growth, similar to Irish Yew; but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not bear berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS

The famous California Redwood. Effective planted singly, in pairs and groups

T. baccata erecta aurea. Identical with the preceding, excepting in color of foliage, which is a brilliant golden color. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

T. baccata fastigiata. IRISH YEW. Of upright growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; foliage a very dark green; bears conspicuous red berries. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$12.00 each; 2½ to 3 ft., \$8.00 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$7.00 each.

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. VARIEGATED IRISH YEW. In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming creamy white as the season advances. A rare and remarkable conifer. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$15.00 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$12.50 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$10.00 each.

T. baccata washingtoni. WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Like the English Yew, only the foliage is a beautiful golden variegated; habit bushy; distinct and handsome. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. While distinct is still similar to English Yew. Probably a little faster grower; leaves broader and sharply pointed; bark reddish. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

T. repandans. A splendid hardy species for rockeries, etc.; low and dense of spreading habit; foliage dark green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae

These comprise varieties of varying growth and appearance, but usually compact and symmetrical in shape. Branchlets generally flattened; leaves overlapping like scales; cones small. Fine in formal gardening, and as tub plants they last well and are attractive.

Thuya filiformis pendula. Somewhat umbrageous in habit, branches pendulous; foliage a clear green and abundant. Fine as a specimen and for grouping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

T. filiformis stricta. JAPANESE ARBOR VITAE. Without training assumes a globular form; foliage thread-like and light green in color. Unique in every way. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

T. magnifica aurea. Foliage strongly marked with deep yellow markings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. Of varying heights; foliage bright green. Valuable for indoor decorations and as specimens in formal gardening. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

T. occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. A dwarf, dense, globular bush. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Columnar upright habit; green cedar-like foliage; desirable where formal effects are essential; hardy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.



PINUS CANARIENSIS

Our soil conditions are ideal for balling plants. This is the proper method of handling evergreen trees and shrubs

T. occidentalis wareana siberica. Distinct, when young globular in shape, but as it attains age, assumes a more upright habit. Foliage a handsome shade of sage green. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

T. orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

T. orientalis aurea berckmaniana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright, lustrous, permanent yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

T. orientalis aurea compacta. Pyramidal in habit and dense growth; foliage a light shade of green tinged with pure gold. Balled 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

T. orientalis aurea conspicua. Foliage a clear golden yellow shading to a bright green; growth columnar. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

T. orientalis aurea nana. DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Fine for lawn and porch and hall adornment. Dwarf in habit, compact and of good shape; branchlets flattened, tips retain their golden tints throughout the year. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00 each.

T. orientalis compacta. COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE. Formal and decidedly attractive, hence a favorite everywhere. Quite dwarf; foliage bright green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

T. orientalis meldensis. Pyramidal in shape and dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

T. orientalis pyramidalis. Of upright growth and columnar habit; foliage light green; desirable for formal effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

T. orientalis sempaurescens. EVERGOLDEN CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. A compact variety of globular form and dwarf habit, retaining its very pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00 each.

T. plicata. (*T. gigantea*). GIANT ARBOR VITAE. A rapid grower, with age becomes columnar; one of our popular native trees. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

T. plicata aurea. GOLDEN GIANT ARBOR VITAE. Foliage a deep golden color, otherwise like the preceding. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

TORREYA. Nutmeg Tree

Torreya nucifera. JAPANESE NUTMEG CEDAR. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.



THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS

Popular because of its dark green foliage and pyramidal habit



A REAL PLANT LOVER'S HOME

Showing pleasing and harmonious effects secured by grouping and massing spiraeas, conifers, broad-leaved evergreens and climbers

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

We group Evergreen Trees and Shrubs separately to distinguish them from Conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs, but all included here are hard-wooded plants. Balled plants, and also those from pots, are shipped with the earth wrapped in burlap. Do not remove it. Plant burlap and all, cutting the top string, but allow the burlap to remain, otherwise the ball might break, causing the loss of the plant; to this rule there are no exceptions. Where the soil is exceptionally coarse and of a very sandy nature it often happens that the water will seep away from the heavy soil composing the ball, and the plant, after a few months, shows evidence of drought; in such cases examine the ball carefully and if hard and dry break into it with some sharp instrument and then water freely, being sure that all the soil has become saturated. For planting instructions see introductory pages.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The letter "S," where it follows the name of a variety, means that the plant does not attain any greater size than that of a shrub, while "T" means tree-like.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora (S). Garden hybrid. Foliage a bright glossy green; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed with pink, which continue throughout the summer. A handsome shrub as a single plant or planted in groups. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple

Abutilon boule de neige. Flowers white, very free blooming. Easy culture. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

A. variegated. Flowers golden yellow, veined red. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

ACACIA

A fine group of evergreen trees with fern-like foliage from Australia. All do well in California, while quite a number are grown in pots for interior decoration purposes in the colder sections of the country. All are producers of yellow or cream-colored flowers, which are borne in great profusion in the late winter and early spring months. Acacias are widely planted in California, and find use as street and avenue trees, in public and private parks, in mass effects and as single specimens.

Acacia armata. KANGAROO THORN (S). Spreading shrub with long, slender branches; foliage deep green, small and undivided; flowers light yellow borne along the branches. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

A. baileyana (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers, which practically cover the tree in the winter months. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., 90c each.

A. cultriformis (S). KNIFE-LEAVED ACACIA. A handsome shrub with triangular shaped glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c each; 2 to 3 ft., 69c each.

A. dealbata (A. *mollissima*). SILVER WATTLE (T). A fast growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow. Fine for street planting. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

A. longifolia (A. *latifolia*). SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE (S or T). Of rather slender habit; leaves long, lanceolate, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne at the axil of every leaf. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 90c each; 3 to 4 ft., 80c each; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

A. linearis (S). Foliage long and slender like pine needles; flowers golden yellow on loose slender spikes. Distinct and fine for grouping among taller growing types. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

An attractive shrub of easy culture and decidedly graceful and of a free flowering habit



ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS

A tall shrub noted for its knife-like foliage and abundance of yellow flowers in spring

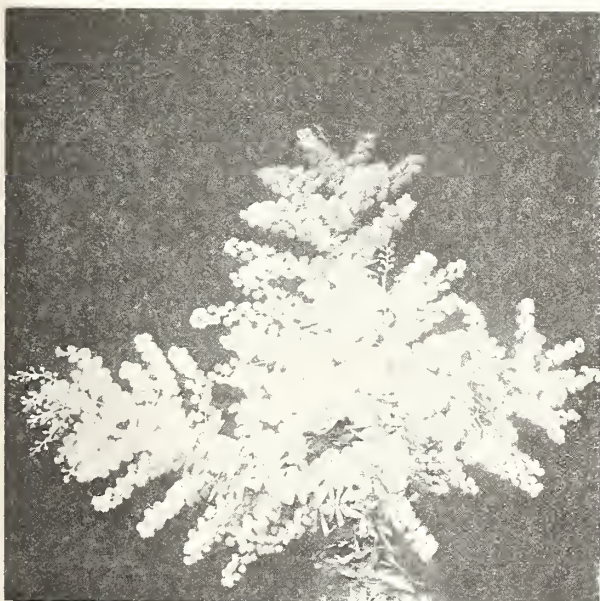
A. melanoxylon. BLACK ACACIA (T). Of compact pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree in Southern California. Leaves oblong; flowers light yellow, borne in heads. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., 80c each; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

A. neriifolia (A. floribunda) (T). A quick growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

A. podalyriaefolia (T or S). A beautiful Acacia and the first to bloom, preceding even *A. baileyana*. The blade-like leaves are large and covered with silvery down. Flower heads are rich yellow, rather large and borne in long racemes. The best flowering variety. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

A. pravissima (S or T). Of upright growth with long, slender branches; leaves somewhat small and sage green in color; flowers yellow, borne in drooping racemes. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

A. verticillata (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves linear and lance-shaped; flowers light yellow. Fine for parks and home grounds. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.



ACACIA BAILEYANA

An attraction in any garden for its feathery foliage and immense masses of yellow flowers; in full bloom in the winter months

ARBUTUS

Trees or shrubs with handsome foliage; flowers urn-shaped, followed by red berry-like fruits; bark decidedly smooth.

Arbutus unedo. STRAWBERRY TREE (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in winter simultaneously with strawberry-like fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

A. menziesi. MADRONE (T). Beautiful native tree; flowers white followed by orange red berries. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

AUCUBA

Japanese shrubs of moderate size with large, glossy leaves and green bark, berries the size and color of a cranberry.

Aucuba japonica (S). GOLD DUST PLANT. Leaves covered with yellow dots. Fine for shady situations, also desirable as a tub plant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

A. macrophylla (S). Foliage long and narrow, coarsely toothed, low growing and upright in habit. Fine for shady situations. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

A. japonica serratifolia (S). Foliage a clear green and toothed. Desirable for its bright red berries. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.



ACACIA MELANOXYLON

Tree of upright, pyramidal habit and shapely head, rendering it valuable for street planting

AZARA

Azara microphylla (S). Of erect habit; leaves small and glossy green; flowers minute, yellow, with a chocolate-like fragrance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Fine shrubs of an ornamental character and moderate size; foliage prickly and serrated, varying in size between one variety and another; flowers appear in spring, and are yellow.

Berberis darwini. DARWIN'S BARBERRY (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers deep yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

B. elegantissima (S). Of erect, strong growing habit; foliage light green and holly-like; flowers yellow. Quite hardy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

B. knightii (S). A bushy and hardy shrub; leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers yellow. One of the best new introductions. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

B. stenophylla. GARDEN HYBRID (S). Shrub with long, slender branches; foliage small, narrow and long, spiny pointed; flowers golden yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

B. subcauliata (S). Low growth and of globular habit; foliage bronzy green, turning to red in winter; flowers deep yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

B. triacanthophora. Low growing shrub. Foliage bright green, spear shaped, berries purple. Admirable for grouping and low hedges. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

BUDDLEIA

Useful quick growing shrubs native to the warmer regions, that lend themselves to the adornment of both public and private gardens. In habit of growth they are much alike, but vary much in leaf and flower. Any of the following are distinct and individual. Buddleias do well in any garden soil and over a large geographical area.

Buddleia asiatica (S). Tall growing shrub with slender spikes of fragrant white flowers, which appear in late summer. Of easy culture. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

B. globosa (S). Of medium size with rough, narrow foliage; flowers yellow and fragrant. Fine in groups or corner effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

B. magnifica (S). Fast growing shrub; flowers mauve colored and borne in large, dense spikes. Often called the Summer Lilac. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

B. madagascariensis (S). An effective and quick growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery orange, slightly fragrant. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

B. officinalis (S). Fast grower of spreading habit; foliage long and narrow; flowers lilac-purple, produced in large panicles in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

B. superba (S). A rapid growing shrub with spreading habit; foliage long and narrow; branches arching; flowers rose-purple. Fine as a single plant or in masses. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

B. variabilis. BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Fast growing shrub, remains half evergreen, except in very cold climates; flowers borne in long purple spikes appearing from June to November. Should be pruned severely in winter; cut back flower stems as soon as faded. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

B. variabilis veitchiana (S). Hardy in most any climate; foliage large and long, whitish underneath; flowers reddish-violet, borne in long clusters, which continue throughout the summer. Fine as a specimen, as a border plant, or in group and mass plantings. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.



* **BERBERIS DARWINI**

One of our most effective evergreens with its glossy holly-like leaves and deep gold flowers

**SHRUBS BY THE THOUSANDS**

Our soil conditions are admirably adapted for growing a superior grade of evergreens

BUXUS. Box

Widely used for hedges and borders, as individual specimens and as tub plants for hall and porch decoration. Can be trimmed to various shapes. All are slow growers.

Buxus balearica (S). Upright and somewhat rapid grower, with strong branches and large foliage, which is a light green in color. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

B. handsworthii (S). Distinct and of erect habit; foliage oval and a pronounced green color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. japonica angustifolia (S). NARROW-LEAVED JAPANESE BOX. A slow but compact grower, with long, narrow leaves. Interesting as a specimen plant and fine for low border effects. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00 each.

B. sempervirens (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant more extensively used for shaping in various forms than possibly any other evergreen. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per ten; 2½ inch pots for hedges, 20c each; \$15.00 per hundred.

B. sempervirens aureo-marginata. GOLDEN MARGINED BOX (S). A shrub with brilliantly variegated golden foliage; striking and handsome. Balled (cone shaped), 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. sempervirens elegans variegata (S). Of regular, symmetrical and compact growth; foliage conspicuously variegated. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. DWARF BOX (S). A widely known and popular dwarf form; foliage small, deep green and dense. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00 each.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia (S). Large shrub of strong growth; foliage large, nearly circular. Balled (cones), 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 each.

TRAINED BOXWOOD

STANDARDS, short stem with top fashioned in the form of a globe, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

CONES, trained from the ground up, broad at the base, pointed at the top, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

GLOBES, trained in globular form, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brush

Showy flowering shrubs, natives of Australia and thriving perfectly in California. Flowers in the exact shape of a bottle brush, which gives the common name. Color ranges through several shades of red to pink.

Callistemon lanceolatus (T). Hardy shrub growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

C. hybridus (T). Small tree, irregular and vigorous; flowers red, borne in large spikes very profusely. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

**CAMELLIA**

The pre-eminent winter flowering shrub of California; a splendid plant for shady situations

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, orange yellow. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica (S or T). Foliage ovate, dark green, thick and glossy; flowers of large, double, and of various shades of color. Prefers a shady situation, hardy. Double red, pink and white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. \$3.00 each; 8 to 12 in., \$1.50 each.

CARMICHAELIA

Carmichaelia adorata (S). Shrub of erect but loose growing habit; foliage small; flowers pea-shaped, borne in drooping racemes. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria Californica. WHITE ANEMONE (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens borne in clusters. An acquisition to any garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; 1 to 1½ ft., 80c each.

CASUARINA

Curious and unique Australian trees of quick growth. Destitute of leaves, their place taken by the numerous slender, green jointed branchlets. Will grow on salty or alkaline soil.

Casuarina equisetifolia (T). A handsome fast-growing tree, does well in all parts of California. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. stricta. "SHE OAK" (T). A rapid grower and beautiful tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus (S). A native shrub of a rather thick compact growth; foliage a dark shiny green; flowers deep blue. Handsome in any garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

CERATOSTIGMA

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides (*Plumbago larpentae*) (S). A low herbaceous perennial rarely over a foot high. Branches red. Flowers shaped like common Plumbago, but a beautiful deep blue and borne profusely in dense clusters during late summer and fall. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

CERETONIA

Ceretonia siliqua (T). ST. JOHN'S BREAD. A thick growing tree with masses of dark green foliage that does well in most any soil, and with little water. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

CESTRUM

Quick-growing shrubs with rather large leaves, producing an abundance of red, yellow or white flowers. Require little care except pruning to keep in shape.

Cestrum aurantiacum (S). Strong growing and fall flowering; blooms tubular, orange color, which persist both summer and winter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

C. elegans (S). Flowers purplish red. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

C. fasciculatum (S). Flowers light red. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

C. parqui (S). Flowers greenish yellow. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. MEXICAN ORANGE (S). A useful shrub with bright green, clean cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema ilicifolium (S). An interesting shrub of a low dense habit of growth and drooping branches; flowers orange red in loose racemes; foliage brilliant green. Fine as a shrubby or planted in groups. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (*camphora officinalis*) CAMPHOR TREE. (T). Fine as a single tree, in groups and for street planting; foliage dense, compact, light green, young growth tipped with pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

CISTUS. Rock Rose

A group of shrubs valuable for their profusion of beautiful flowers and free blooming characteristics. All are dwarfish or medium in size and compact, hence desirable in the small garden and for low hedges and borders.

Cistus albidus (S). Quite resistant to drouth. Flowers lilac-pink and two to three inches wide. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

C. crispus (S). Leaves woolly white; foliage deep rose. Does well in a sunny situation and in any good garden soil. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

C. ladaniferus maculata. "SPOTTED ROCK ROSE" (S). Flowers pure white with a dark brownish crimson spot above the base of each petal. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. laurifolius (S). Quick grower; foliage dark green; flowers medium size borne in clusters, white with yellow spot at base of petals. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. monspeliensis (S). An erect growing shrub with wire-like branches; leaves small; flowers white, prolific, but small. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. salvifolius (S). Small shrub with slender drooping branches; foliage small and wrinkled; flowers medium, borne on slender stalks. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

CITRUS LIMONIA

Citrus limonia (S). Dwarf ornamental lemon tree. Very attractive in flower and later when in fruit, bearing lemons about the size of hen's eggs. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and glossy; flowers small, but followed by showy yellow berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

C. baueri aurea variegata (S). Foliage distinctly yellow variegated, rendering it a striking feature in any garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

C. baueri albo-variegata (S). Foliage strongly variegated white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75 each.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus capitata. EVERGREEN DOGWOOD (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large turning to a ruddy red before falling; fruits red and showy. Does well in any situation and soil. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

**CORNUS CAPITATA**

A most attractive shrub. Foliage, flowers and fruit are distinctive

CORONILLA

Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Flowers usually yellow, in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown.

Coronilla emerus (S). SCORPION SENNA. Foliage a dark glossy green and pinnate; flowers yellow tinged with red and freely produced, borne in clusters. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

C. glauca (S). Small shrub with glaucous foliage; flowers pea-shaped, bright yellow, and freely produced. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

C. glauca variegata (S). A fine shrub with conspicuously variegated foliage; flowers yellow and prolific. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.15 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 90c each.

COTONEASTER

Gaining wide popularity for their beautiful evergreen foliage and brilliantly colored berries, which appear in winter when there is an absence of color in the gardens. The group represents various forms of growth and foliage. All are thornless. Fine for grouping, corner planting, edging, and large shrub-berries.

Cotoneaster acuminata (S). Erect habit; foliage pointed; flowers pinkish white, followed by large, showy red berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

C. francheti (S). A shrub of upright growth with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange-yellow tinged with red. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

C. frigida (S). A strong grower; foliage large, often measuring four inches in length; flowers white; berries brilliant scarlet, borne in large clusters. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

PROSTRATE VARIETIES

C. horizontalis (S). Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

C. microphylla (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and round; berries purplish red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

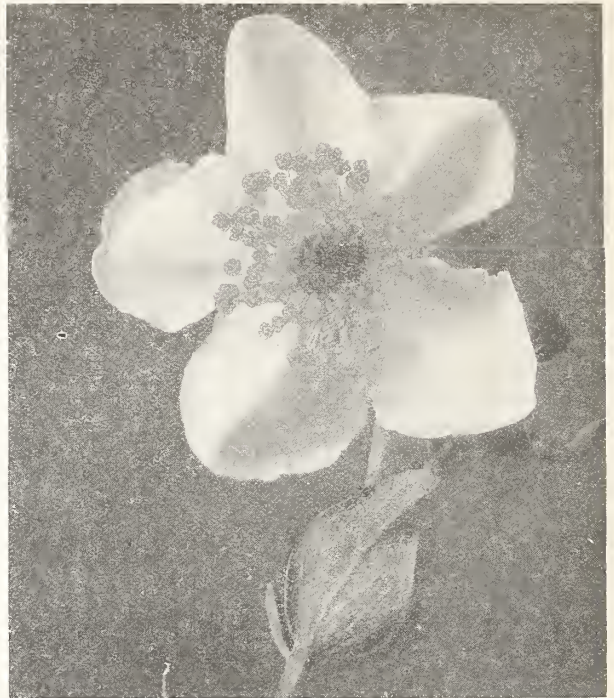
C. microphylla thymifolia (S). A dwarf variety of compact growth with small foliage; flowers and berries are also small but abundant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

C. salicifolia (S). Shrub of spreading habit with drooping branches. Foliage grayish green; berries large and a bright red in color, borne in clusters during winter. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

C. pannosa (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white followed by masses of deep red berries, which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

**DAPHNE ODORA**

This medium size shrub is very much in favor because of its intensely fragrant, creamy white flowers which appear in dense clusters in the winter months

**CARPENTARIA CALIFORNICA**

This highly prized, beautiful and rare California shrub, adapting itself to the driest of locations, is certainly deserving the name "White Anemone." See page 13.

CUPHEA

Cuphea hyssopifolia (S). A little shrub much branched. Foliage thick and abundant; flowers pale violet to white. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c each.

DAPHNE

Erect or prostrate shrubs native to the temperate and sub-tropical zones. Fine for grouping and borders.

Daphne odora. WHITE DAPHNE. China and Japan (S). Small shrub of slow growth. Flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during the winter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00 each.

D. odora marginata. PINK DAPHNE (S). Although a variety of the foregoing it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy white and the flowers are pink. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$5.00 each.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM

Daphniphyllum macropodum (S). A rare and very handsome shrub, assuming a globular form without trimming. Rare and distinct. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

DEERINGEA

Deeringea celosioides variegata (S). A strong growing shrub of slender habit; foliage margined white; flowers white, produced in long spikes during summer. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 80c each.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. BREATH OF HEAVEN (S). Heath-like shrub with small star-shaped flowers. Fine as an ornament in garden or park. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 80c each; 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

D. purpurea (S). Very rare shrub. Foliage rather coarse. Flowers delicate purple in terminal clusters, borne in great abundance even on very small plants. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

D. reevesi (S). Foliage slender and delicate; flowers star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

DURANTA

Duranta plumieri (S). A somewhat tender shrub; foliage light green; flowers light blue in long racemes; berries yellow, which persist all winter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

ELAEAGNUS

A fine class of shrubs that will do well in any good garden soil; flowers somewhat small and inconspicuous, but foliage is handsome and attractive.

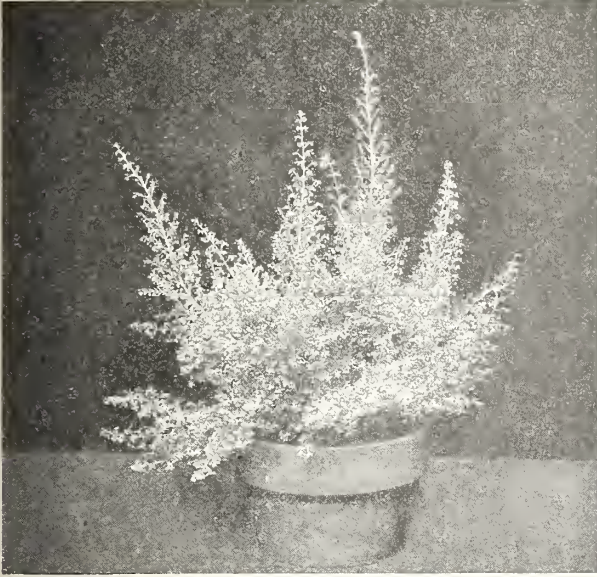
Elaeagnus pungens (S). Of spreading habit; foliage large, wavy margined; flowers small and inconspicuous. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

E. pungens maculata (S). Leaves bright yellow with green margins. A really beautiful shrub. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c each.

E. pungens argentea (S). Hardy, erect shrub with silvery branches; flowers yellowish within and silvery without; berries white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

ERIOBOTRYA. Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica. LOQUAT. Desirable for its sweetly acidulous fruit and as an ornamental tree. Foliage large, serrated, rough and dark green; fruit borne in clusters. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.



ERICA MELANTHERA

This beautiful winter flowering plant, clothed with its resplendent ostrich-like plumes of pink flowers, is a feature of our gardens

ERICA

A group of shrubs of wide use and great beauty. Can be planted in groups and masses, as single specimens and as pot plants. Many bloom in winter, when other flowers are scarce.

Erica carnea (S). A low growing variety with numerous upright branches. Blooms freely in the fall; flowers rosy pink. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. charleysiana (S). Hardy and a strong grower with tubular-shaped pink flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

E. codonoides alba (S). Tall growing; leaves three to five in a whorl; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. gracilis (S). Dainty and compact; flowers white with red stamens; blooming season early fall. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

E. mediterranea (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

E. mediterranea hybrida (S). A dwarf and compact sort, about one-and-a-half feet high. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

E. melanthera (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers rosy pink, with black tipped stamens. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. multiflora grandiflora (S). Of spreading habit and dense growth; flowers purple, borne in long spikes. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.



ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA

Another one of the heathers which is receiving universal recognition by garden lovers

E. persoluta alba (S). Small and erect; when in season plant completely covered with white flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. persoluta rosea (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

E. regerinans ovata (S). Flowers purplish pink; blooms almost continuously throughout the year. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

ESCALLONIA

Evergreen shrubs of wide use in the beautification of public and private gardens. Their bright and glossy green foliage always looks fresh and clean, which in summer is enlivened with fine sprays of white, pink and red flowers. Do well in all sections of California.

Escallonia berteriana (S). Of erect habit; foliage glossy and dark green; flowers white, somewhat small and borne in long, loose, erect panicles, free blooming. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

E. langleyensis (S). A graceful shrub; flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage a lustrous green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. montevidensis (S). Large; flowers in immense terminal cymes; a fall and winter bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

E. organsis (S). A late introduction; shrub erect with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. rosea (S). A desirable shrub of free flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers pink. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 35c each.

E. rubra (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, shining above, dull beneath; flowers deep red. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

E. sanguinea (S). A beautiful shrub with blood red flowers. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 35c each.



ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

The masses of pure white flowers, formed in large panicles throughout the fall months, render it strikingly individual

EUCALYPTUS

Evergreen trees of wide use in ornamental planting and of immense economic value to California. Extensively planted as windbreaks, along country roads, and for fuel and timber purposes. Not a few of the different kinds possess ornamental values, and form conspicuous features in both public and private gardens.

Eucalyptus ficifolia (T). SCARLET FLOWERING GUM. A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

E. globulus (T). BLUE GUM. The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

(Eucalyptus continued on page 16)



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS COMPACTA

A sport of the famous Blue Gum which, without training, assumes the form of an immense shrub. As a windbreak it is in a class by itself

E. globulus compacta (T). BUSHY BLUE GUM. Distinct and strikingly individual. Forms no main trunk, and the branches are indefinitely divided, giving a mass of foliage from the ground up. Fine as a specimen, in groups for aligning streets and for windbreaks. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$4.50 per ten.

E. lehmanni. (E. cornuta) (T). Tree rather small with thick spreading branches; decidedly valuable for ornamental purposes. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

E. leucoxylon rosea (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

E. polyanthemus. (T) RED BOX. Very ornamental and desirable for roadside planting. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

E. rostrata (T). RED GUM. Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drouth. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per ten.

E. viminalis (T). MANNA GUM. Handsome tree with long pendulous branches. Valuable because resistant to frosts and strong winds. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

EUGENIA

Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible.

Eugenia apiculata (Myrtus luma) (S). Of compact growth; foliage small, smooth, round or oval, dark green in color; flowers white. Good for hedges, as it can be trimmed to any form desired. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

E. hookeriana (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of a bronzy hue. Fruit borne in large clusters. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

E. myrtifolia. BRUSH CHERRY (S). Of a tall, compact growth. Foliage dark glossy green; flowers creamy white; berries violet or purple. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

EUONYMUS

A decidedly useful group of shrubs of wide application in garden and park making. For grouping, borders, hedges, and as single specimens they are sure to find a place in any garden scheme that may be devised. Will do well in almost any situation and character of soil.

Euonymus japonicus (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture; foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Will stand frost and heat. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

E. japonicus alba-marginatus (S). Of upright growth; foliage narrow margined with silvery white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

E. japonicus alba-variegatus (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow with the season. Beautiful for hedges and fine in landscape gardening. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

E. japonicus aureo-marginatus (S). A dwarf variety of compact growth; foliage yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

E. japonicus aurea variegatus (S). With yellow centered leaves dark at edges; branches green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

E. japonicus columnaris (S). Of erect habit and globular form; foliage a dark glossy green. Fine for borders and foregrounds. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

E. japonicus microphyllus (S). Distinct, dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender and serrated. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

E. japonicus microphyllus variegatus. Leaves with silvery white edges, affording a striking contrast with the dark background. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

E. japonicus president gauthier (S). Of upright growth; foliage silvery variegated margined pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus (S). A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow, darker green toward edges. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

E. radicans argenteo-marginata (S). At Niles a shrub of compact and somewhat erect growth; in some sections, however, it is of a climbing habit; foliage small, white at edges, dark green towards center. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

E. radicans acuta. A climbing sort; foliage glossy green, turning to a bronzy-red in winter. Fine for covering tree trunks. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

E. seiboldi (S). Of drooping habit; foliage green, turning to coppery-red in winter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. PINEAPPLE GUAVA (S). A handsome, very hardy evergreen shrub. Flowers a purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish egg-shaped fruit with pulpy flesh with a decidedly pineapple and guava flavor. Merits a place in every garden. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

FESTUCA

Festuca glauca. Low growing grass with fine, intensely silvery-blue leaves. Good for borders and hanging baskets. Potted, 75c each.

FICUS

Ficus altissima (F. pandurata). Immense foliage, frequently 16 inches long by 12 inches wide. Handsome and desirable for indoor decoration. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00 each.

F. elastica (T). Somewhat tender, hence should be planted in the open only where the lemon flourishes. It is, however, also desirable as a tub plant for interior decoration. Attractive for its large, smooth, thick, deep green waxy-like foliage. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

F. elastica variegata (T). Foliage large, thick and waxy, blotched and variegated with creamy-white. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

F. macrophylla (T). Foliage heavy, large, thick, and a deep green in color. Fairly rapid grower, stands drouth. Many large trees are scattered over California. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.



EUONYMUS JAPONICUS

An acquisition to every garden and much sought after as a tub plant for porch decoration

FUCHSIA

Shade loving plants admirably adapted for borders, grouping and as single plants. Most varieties are free bloomers over the entire summer season. They flourish in any good garden soil and should be copiously watered during hot weather.

Fuchsia E. G. Hill. Flowers reddish with white centers. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

F. Dr. Bhuma. Fine for shade situation. A recent introduction, very rare. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

F. magellanica riccortoni. Large, dense shrub with slender branches and small leaves; flowers quite small but perfect in type, borne in great profusion throughout summer and fall. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

F. microphylla. Small leaved; flowers with deep red petals; an autumn bloomer. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

F. phenomenal. Largest Fuchsia; sepals bright scarlet; corolla double purple. The same as in the white and rose-pink sepal sorts. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

GARRAYA

Garraya elliptica. SILK TASSEL BUSH. Evergreen shrub; foliage elliptical, dark glossy green; flowers greenish white, borne in pendulous catkins. Attractive at blooming time. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

GENISTA. Broom

These ornamental and free-flowering shrubs succeed in most any soil or situation. They have erect stems and are apparently without leaves, the latter being rounded or elongated on the stems; flowers large and pea-shaped, blooming profusely in spring and early summer, and followed by small, rather insignificant pods. Admirable as specimen plants.

Genista aetnensis (S). Of graceful habit with long slender green branches with few leaves; flowers a deep golden yellow, prolific throughout the summer. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

G. alba (S). Habit of growth upright; foliage delicate and slender; flowers pea-shaped and white. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

G. canariensis (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.



GENISTA HISPANICA

Has a place in every garden with its odd-shaped cylindrical leaves and pealike flowers

G. hispanica. SPANISH BROOM (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced on pendulous, round, leafless branches. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

G. monosperma. BRIDAL VEIL (S). Handsome shrub with very fine, drooping, silvery branchlets. Almost leafless. Flowers white, borne profusely in early spring. Rare and handsome. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

G. racemosus (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and fragrant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each; 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

G. scoparius. SCOTCH BROOM (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

G. scoparius andreana (S). A handsome variety. Flowers yellow and mahogany red and free blooming. Very desirable. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

GERBERA. Transvaal Daisy

Gerbera jamesoni hybrida. TRANSVAAL DAISY. Low growing herbaceous perennial, with dark green, finely cut foliage; flowers a brilliant red in color, shaped like a daisy. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

GREVILLEA

Handsome small and large trees indigenous to West Australia. Quite resistant to drouth, hence desirable for dry situations. Greatly admired for their fern-like foliage and richly developed golden trusses of flowers, which persist during several months of the year. Desirable planted in groups, as a street tree, or as a single specimen. In the colder regions grevilleas are also used as pot plants for indoor decoration.

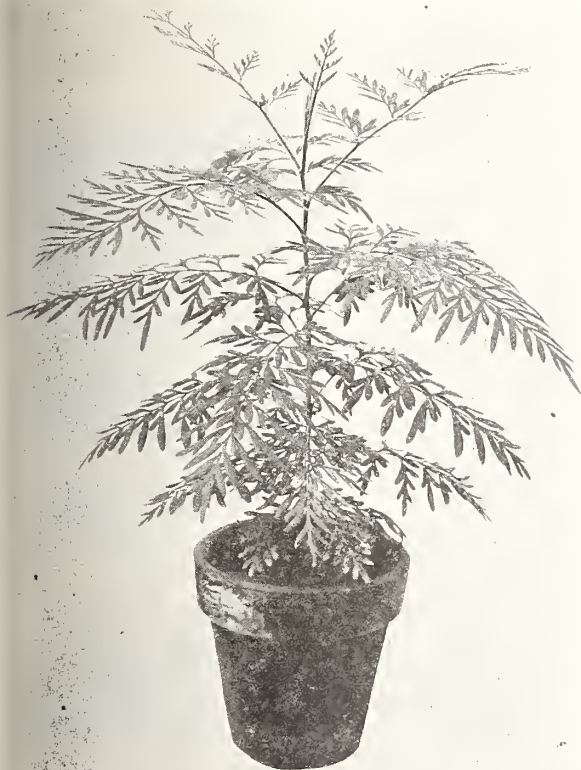
Grevillea robusta. SILK OAK (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in immense trusses of a deep orange color. Does well in all parts of California. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 80c each.

G. thelemanniana (S). A handsome shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places and also as a garden ornament. Foliage feathery; flowers a brilliant scarlet. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

GRISELINIA

Griseelinia lucida (S). A low growing shrub with bright glossy green foliage and of spreading habit. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

G. lucida variegated (S). Of spreading habit and variegated leaves. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

The fern-like foliage and its clusters of brilliant highly scented orange flowers are decidedly attractive



HAKEA PUGIANIFORMIS

A decided oddity with its compact form and needle-like foliage sharply pointed; flowers white

HAKEA

Interesting shrubs native to Australia, varying much in habit and growth. All are quite hardy and drought resistant.

Hakea pugianiformis. DAGGER FORMED HAKEA (S). Compact shrub; foliage divided into needle-like lobes, sharply pointed; flowers white in globular clusters. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 80c each.

H. laurina (H. eucalyptoides) (S). SEA URCHIN. Large shrub. Foliage 4 to 6 inches long; flowers clustered into a red ball with yellow, protruding styles. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. saligna. WILLOW-LEAVED HAKEA (S). Rather small shrub with long, slender, pale green leaves; flowers white in clusters. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

HELIANTHEMUM

Helianthemum chamaecistus. SUN ROSE. Of rather trailing habit; foliage small, ovate, dark green; flowers apricot yellow. Fine for rockeries. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

HYPERICUM

A class of shrubs suitable for most any soil and situation; all thrive in full sun as well as in partial shade. Free flowering, the blossoms ranging from one-half inch to two inches across, and are yellow in color.

Hypericum aureum (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, and from one to two inches across. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

H. calycinum (S). Low growing; flowers yellow; partial to a shady situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

H. moserianum (S). Handsome low growing shrub; flowers golden yellow. Fine for grouping and mass effects. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

H. patulum henryi (S). Tall, bushy shrub; foliage blue-green; flowers golden yellow, flat, two inches in diameter. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

ILEX. Holly

Ilex aquifolium (T). ENGLISH HOLLY. Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

I. aquifolium (T). (Self fertile). A self-fertile variety with hermaphrodite flowers. Grafted plant can be depended on to produce an abundance of brilliant red berries in the winter months. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50 each.

IOCHROMA

Ioichroma lanceolata purpurea (S). Rapid growing shrub; flower; blue, tube-like, in drooping clusters. Somewhat tender. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

JACOBINIA

Jacobinia magnifica carnea (S). Foliage long and tapering at base; flowers rose-purple or flesh-colored. A stout forking pubescent shrub. Potted, 75c each.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria patersonii (S or T). Upright, compact, conical growths well branched to the ground; foliage large, oval and of an olive green color; flowers pink; hardy on the sea coast. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

LANTANAS

Lantanas (S). Extremely free flowering shrubs, sometimes half climbing. All are free flowering and fast growers. Foliage, opposite or whorled; flowers small, borne in dense spikes or heads. Dwarf varieties, pink and white; tall varieties, pink, white and orange red. Fine for grouping and border effects. Potted, 50c each.

LAURUS. Laurel

Laurus nobilis (T or S). BAY TREE. Well known Bay Tree so often trained as globes and pyramids for indoor tub plants. Foliage dark green Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft \$1.00 each.

L. nobilis. (Standards). Balled, 4-ft. stem, \$8.00 each.

LEONOTIS

Leonotis leonurus. (S). LION'S TAIL. Woody shrub with hairy stems; flowers brilliant orange red, appearing in spring. Perennial in cold climates, permanent in the warmer regions of California. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Shrubs or small trees native to Australia and New Zealand. Fine as specimens or planted in groups.

Leptospermum flexuosa (S or T). Foliage willow-like; flowers white in axillary heads half inch across. Fine for dry situations and for grouping. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

L. laevigatum. AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE. Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

L. nicholsii. Bushy shrub; foliage bronze colored and small; flowers carmine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

L. scoparium. Umbrageous shrub of spreading habit; flowers delicate pink. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreen Privet

Widely used as a hedge plant, for grouping and mass effects. There are tall and low growing varieties, hardy and tender sorts, and large and small leaved forms.

Ligustrum ciliatum variegatum. BRIGHT FRUITED PRIVET. A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green; flowers white, thick and glossy. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

L. coriaceum (S). Very dwarf, compact and slow grower; foliage round, thick, leathery and almost a green-black in color. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

L. henryi (S). Vigorous grower of bushy form; foliage small, sharply pointed and glistening. Can be pruned into formal shapes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

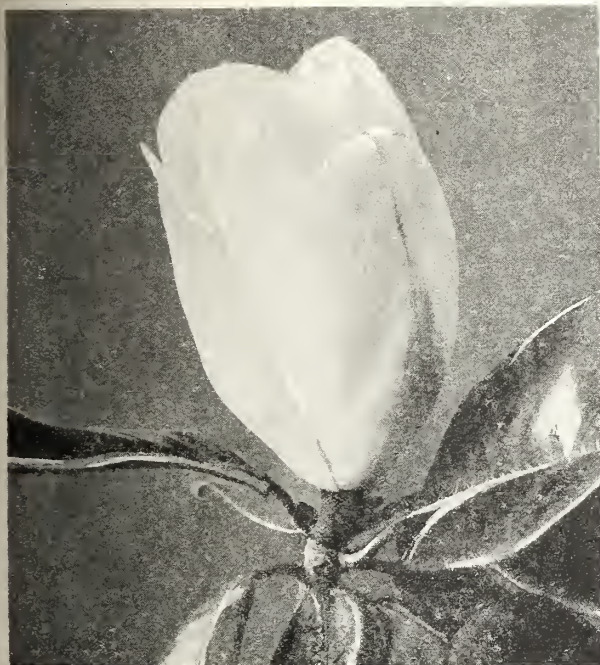
L. japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET (S or T). Large privet, if unpruned becoming a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy white, borne in panicles. Fine for hedges; hardy. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

L. lucidum (S). Of spreading but compact growth; foliage large, leathery, dark green and glossy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

This free-flowering plant, with its brilliant golden colored flowers, has a place in every garden



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

As a specimen, in groups and for avenue planting, with its leathery foliage and large white, highly perfumed flowers, it has few equals

L. lucidum tricolor. Unique in character and a strong, upright grower; foliage green with white margin. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

L. nanum compactum. LODENSE PRIVET. A dwarf form of distinct compact, low growing habit. Foliage rich dark green. Fine for low hedges and borders; stands shearing well. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

L. nepalense (S). Fine for hedges; foliage dark green and small; flowers white and fragrant, followed by black berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each. In flats, per hundred, \$6.00.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong growing shrub with bright, medium sized foliage. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per hundred.

L. ovalifolium alba marginata. SILVER MARGINED PRIVET. Upright grower, with large foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

L. ovalifolium aurea-marginata (S). A type with yellow variegations in foliage. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

L. reevesi (S). A small leaved form, fine for hedges; will stand shearing well. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

L. sinense. CHINESE PRIVET (S). Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves; dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in erect panicles. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

L. vulgare. ENGLISH PRIVET. Hedge plant. Foliage small, dark green; flowers white, appearing in June, followed by clusters of black berries. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$20.00 per hundred; 2 to 3 ft., \$15.00 per hundred.

LONICERA

Lonicera nitida (S). Fine for dwarf hedges, being of a dense but graceful habit; foliage small; medium dark green. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

L. pileata (S). Evergreen spreading shrub, sometimes prostrate. Foliage oval to oblong, dark green; flowers whitish, fragrant, borne in pairs. Fine for ground cover, as fence covers and for pergolas. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright glossy green, and large flowers pure white, six to eight inches in diameter. Fine as a specimen, planted in rows and groups. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

MAHONIA

Closely related to Berberis, from which they differ in their spineless branches and pinnate leaves. Leaflets are large, with prickly margins. Stems mostly arise from base of plant and usually do not branch. Flowers always yellow.

Mahonia aquifolium. OREGON GRAPE (S). Dense, low spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes, followed by a profusion of blue grape-like berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

M. japonica. JAPANESE MAHONIA (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellow with age; flowers also large, followed by good-sized blue berries. Fine for shady situations. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. pinnata. CALIFORNIA GRAPE (S). An upright grower; foliage deeply toothed like that of Holly, young growth burnished red and bronze. Does well in both sunny and shady situations. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

MALVAVISCUS

Malvaviscus arboreus. TURKS CAP (S). Fine semi-evergreen shrub of spreading habit; foliage large; flowers bright red; will thrive in dry situations. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

MANZANITA

Manzanita tomentosa (S). Handsome native shrub, 3 to 4 feet high. Foliage glossy green; flowers a lovely shade of pink, followed by pretty berries about the size of a pea. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

M. arctospaphylos uva ursi (S). A pretty little shrub with trailing branches. Foliage small, toothless, leathery and shining, flowers bell-shaped and pink in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

MENZESIA

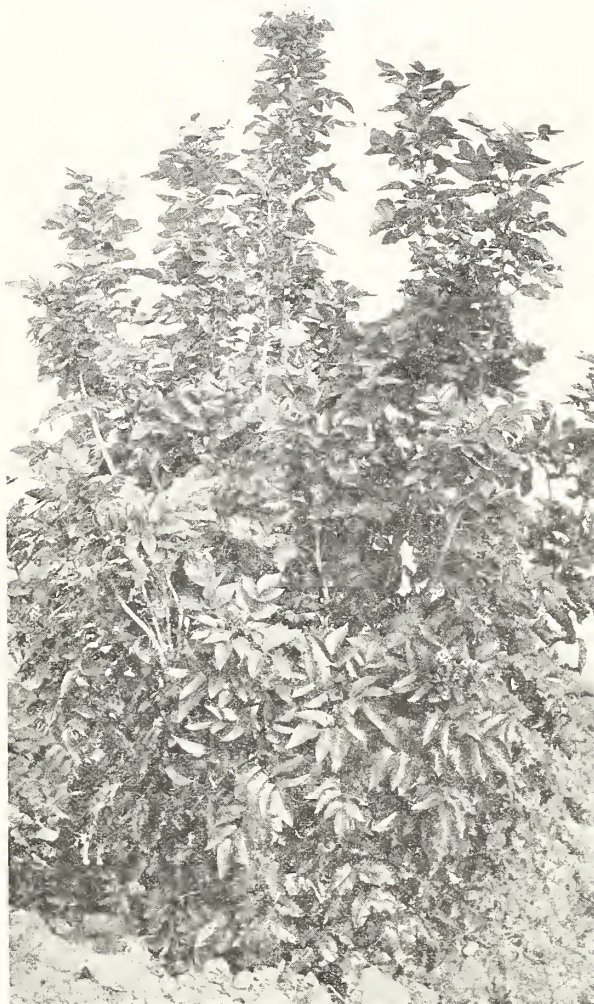
Menzesia prolifera alba (S). Foliage dark green and glossy; flowers white borne in spikes. Effective planted with heather. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

MELALEUCA

This group, commonly known as the Bottle Brushes, are all fast growers and drought resistant. In character of foliage and flowers there are wide variations, affording adaptability for different situations. Fine for shrubberies and border and mass effects. Hardy in dry situations and also on the sea coast.

Melaleuca armillaris (S). Large shrub; foliage needle-like and light green in color; flowers white, borne in spikes. A rapid grower. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

(Melaleuca continued on page 20)



MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM

The "Oregon Grape," decidedly attractive for its brilliant colored foliage and blue grape-like berries in the fall

M. decussata (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish green; flowers lavender in color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

M. ericifolia (S). Small tree or large shrub; foliage heather-like; flowers yellowish white. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

M. hypericifolia (S). Flowers of good size and orange-scarlet in color; foliage oval flat, opposite and slender. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

M. nesophila (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

M. wilsoni (S). An erect grower, foliage medium size and lance-shaped; new growth a ruddy red, affording pleasant color contrasts. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

Shrubs of wide and effective use in landscape gardening either as single specimens, grouping or in mass effects. Foliage quite small and aromatic; flowers white, followed by pretty blue-black berries.

Myrtus communis (S). COMMON MYRTLE. Splendid small-leaved shrub, admirably adapted for hedges and group plantings. Hardy. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, appearing in late spring. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each. Standards (balled), \$5.00 each.

M. communis flore pleno (S). DOUBLE FLOWERING MYRTLE. Flowers double, resembling tiny snowballs; neat and compact in habit. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

M. communis microphylla (S). SMALL-LEAVED MYRTLE. Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

M. communis variegata (S). VARIEGATED MYRTLE. Foliage marked and striped attractively; free flowering and free fruiting. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. ralphii (S). Shrub of numerous slender stems; foliage brownish-green. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica (S). A leafy shrub resembling a dwarf bamboo in looks; foliage pink-tipped in summer, in winter bronzy-red; berries scarlet-red. Fine as a tub plant and in the garden. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

NERIUM. Oleander

Nerium oleander (S). Pink, red, salmon, variegated, yellow and white. Large bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers, colors ranging from pure white to deep yellow and pink. Foliage bright green. All parts of the plants are poisonous if eaten. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each; 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

N. variegata (S). VARIEGATED OLEANDER. Leaves strongly marked with white; flowers single, reddish-purple. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

OLEARI

Oleari fosteri (S). A pretty shrub of pyramidal growth; foliage yellowish green; flowers white. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

O. traversi (S). Of spreading habit; foliage ovate; fine for grouping. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.



NERIUM

Rapid growing shrubs producing in profusion brilliantly colored flowers all summer



PHOTINIA SERRULATA

This plant is covered with large clusters of white flowers in the spring which, combined with its glossy green foliage, turning a vivid red in the fall, affords a beauty peculiarly its own

PARKINSONIA. Jerusalem Thorn

Parkinsonia aculeata (T). JERUSALEM THORN. An interesting shrub, foliage double pinnate, small thorns on leaf stalks; flowers yellow, fragrant, and borne in racemes. Drought resistant and hardy. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

PHILLYREA

Phillyrea latifolia (S). A good hedge plant of rapid growth; foliage serrated and dark green; flowers small, creamy white; drought resistant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

PHOTINIA

Fall-growing shrubs with large leaves and small, white flowers in large clusters, followed by showy berries.

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon) (T or S). CALIFORNIA HOLLY. Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored berries. Does fine under cultivation. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

P. dentata (S). In bloom most of the year, except midsummer. Hardy; really a fine shrub. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

P. serrulata (S). Type large and round; foliage of good size and drooping; flowers white in large convex heads, appearing in summer. Hardy. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea (P. decussata) (S). Much-branched little shrub with small, decussate leaves closely surrounding the branches. Flowers beautiful rosy pink, crowded in heads at ends of shoots. Very handsome and free blooming. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

PITTOSPORUM

An elegant group of shrubs and deservedly popular wherever grown. All are hardy, long-lived and of more than average size. In habit of growth compact and vigorous. The flowers, though small, in certain species, are handsome and attractive.

Pittosporum crassifolium (S). Quite large shrub; foliage dark green flowers wine-colored. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. eugenioides (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than the hot interior valleys. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each. Transplanted in flats, plants 8 to 10 inches, \$5.00 per flat of one hundred plants.



PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA

Adapts itself to a wide range of situations; produces the beautiful California Christmas Berry

P. fairchildi (S). Large shrub, foliage long and dark green; flowers wine-colored. Good as a specimen and in groups. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. nicholsii (S). Of drooping habit and slender branches; foliage narrow; flowers creamy, small and fragrant. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. phylliraeoides (T). NARROW LEAVED PITTOSPORUM. Shrub of willowy, drooping habit; foliage narrow; flowers small, yellow and fragrant; rapid grower and drought resistant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

P. ralphi (S). Large shrub with flat leaves at the margins; berries quite small. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. tenuifolium (S). Large shrub, valuable for hedges, or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

P. tobira (S). JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. A handsome variety; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers white, fragrant and numerous. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

P. tobira variegatum (S). Foliage conspicuously variegated with white, giving it a distinctive and handsome appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. undulatum (S). VICTORIAN BOX. Large shrub; foliage lance-shaped, deep green and glossy; flowers white. Fine as a specimen, in groups and border or hedge effects. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmatisiana (S). An everblooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

PRUNUS

Widely used and popular in park and garden plantings. Their chief value lies in a beautiful evergreen foliage, affording pleasing effects as specimens in small gardens or in mass formations and backgrounds in more pretentious grounds.

Prunus carolienses (S). AMERICAN CHERRY LAUREL. Large shrub or small tree; foliage glossy green; flowers white, followed by shiny black fruits. Fine for aligning walks. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. ilicifolia (T). CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN CHERRY. Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined, like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia (T). CATALINA CHERRY. The handsome native tree of Catalina island. Foliage large, pointed and a glossy deep green. Good for dry situations; fine for hedges or as a single plant. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 80c each.

P. laurocerasus camelliae-folia (S or T). CAMELLIA-LEAVED LAUREL. Of compact habit; foliage long, narrow and glossy green; flowers white, followed by black fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

P. laurocerasus latifolia (S or T). ENGLISH LAUREL. Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

P. lusitanica (S). PORTUGAL LAUREL. A stately appearing shrub; foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact and handsome. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

PSIDIUM. Guava

Psidium Cattleianum (S). STRAWBERRY GUAVA. The popular strawberry Guava, a shrub valuable for its edible fruits and handsome appearance. Foliage dark green and glossy; flowers cream colored; fruit claret color and sprightly sweet in flavor. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

P. lucidum (S). Shrubs or small tree; fruit in shape like the red strawberry guava, excepting that the color is a pure lemon yellow. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

PYRACANTHA

Evergreen shrubs of considerable size with glossy green foliage and brilliantly colored berries, which appear in the fall and winter, giving a dash of color to the garden when flowers are scarce. All are hardy, and to a degree all are slightly thorny. Valuable and effective.

Pyracantha angustifolia (S). EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. A rather fast growing straggly shrub requiring some pruning; foliage long and narrow; flowers white; berries large and showy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

P. coccinea (S). BURNING BUSH. Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange to orange scarlet in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c each.

P. coccinea lalandi (S). Of a decided upright growth; foliage large and long; berries abundant, borne in clusters and bright orange in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c each.

P. crenulata (S). CHINESE EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. A handsome variety; foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries dark crimson and showy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 inches, 50c each.

P. crenulata yunnanensis (S). A late introduction of fine habit and good form; foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright red berries. Fine in masses, for bank and ground covers. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

P. formosiana (S). A compact low growing shrub; foliage quite small and of a good shade of green; berries a bright scarlet red. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.



PYRACANTHA COCCINEA

Valuable for its brilliant orange colored berries which completely cover the plant in fall and winter



PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS LATIFOLIA

Where foliage effects are desired this English Laurel should have a place. Flowers white, followed by metallic blue cherry-like fruits. See page 21

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus agrifolia (T). CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK. Our native oak with black bark; foliage hollylike, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Q. chrysolepis (T). A low, broad tree with drooping limbs; foliage oblong, acute, bright green, valuable for its timber. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Q. suber (T). CORK OAK. Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis indica (S). An upright handsome shrub. Foliage medium size, leathery dark shining green; flowers white, berries blue. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

R. japonica (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c each.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. A valuable variety. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

R. purshiana (S). CALIFORNIA WILD COFFEE. Hardy native shrub; foliage oblong, glossy green, aromatic when crushed; flowers greenish; berries coffee-shaped. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA

The desirability of California Live Oaks in the embellishment of home grounds is here strikingly illustrated

ROMYNEYA. Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri (S). MATILJA POPPY. California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with orange colored center. Potted, \$1.25 each.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis (S). Small irregular shrub; foliage linear; flowers lavender colored. Thrives in dry soil. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

RUSCUS

Ruscus aculeatus (S). BUTCHER'S BROOM. Small compact shrub; foliage a dull green; flowers small, followed by large red berries; a sterling Christmas Plant. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

SCHINUS. Pepper Tree

Schinus molle (T). CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE. Fast growing hardy evergreen tree, with fine cut feathery foliage and red berries. Too well known to require description. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

STERCULIA. Bottle Tree

Sterculia diversifolia (T). BOTTLE TREE. Tree of great size of trunk; foliage deeply lobed; flowers greenish white. Fine as an avenue tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.



STERCULIA DIVERSIFOLIA

Tall pyramidal-shaped tree valuable for street and avenue planting; foliage lacinated and glossy green in color.

STROBILANTHES

Strobilanthes isophyllus (S). A fine shrub; flowers light purple; leaves nearly equal. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

SWAINSONIA

Swainsonia greyana (S). Of spreading habit; foliage pinnate; flowers pea-shaped and free blooming, varying from red to pink. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

TEMPLETONIA

Templetonia retusa. Rare shrub with dark green foliage, notched and tipped; flowers coral red and pea shaped. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticans. Small size; foliage white and sage-like; flowers purple in racemes. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. CALIFORNIA LAUREL. A native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.



ROMNEYA COULTERI

A handsome California native shrub that is a glorious sight when in full bloom, with its immense clusters of pearly white flowers with yellow centers

VERONICA

Handsome dwarf shrubs that do well in the coastal regions of California and in the cooler regions of the interior. All are compact and dense growers, useful for grouping, borders, foregrounds and for massing at the base of buildings.

Veronica buxifolia (S). BOX LEAVED VERONICA. Compact dwarf; foliage small and a glossy green; flowers in spikes one inch long and white. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

V. carnea (S). Upright slender growth. Foliage long and narrow; flowers lilac purple. Fine for shady situations. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

V. cupressoides (S). Quite distinct, dense and compact; flowers lilac in color. A quick grower. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

V. decumbens (S). Of low spreading habit; foliage dark green; flowers in short spikes. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

V. decussata (S). Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

V. decussata variegata (S). One of our own introductions; foliage brilliantly yellow variegated; flowers bright yellow. Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

V. elliptica (S). Upright growth; foliage light green and small; flowers violet tinted in bud changing to pure white. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

V. formosiana (S). Tall growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

V. glaucophylla (S). Of a dense habit; foliage small, silver grey green and compact; flowers white. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 60c each.

V. pimeloides (S). Low compact grower; foliage tiny, borne in racemes; flowers creamy lilac. Fine in groups. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25 each.

V. pinquifolia (S). Of spreading and decumbent habit; foliage oblong, silvery grey margined red; flowers white. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

V. speciosa andersoni (S). Hybrid. Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple, free bloomer. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

V. speciosa andersoni variegata (S). Fast grower; foliage long, elliptic, variegated white; flowers blue in spikes. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

V. speciosa imperialis (S). Dark looking compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers reddish purple. Free bloomer and hardy. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

V. traversii (S). Of bushy habit; foliage long and narrow; flowers pure white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

VIBURNUM

Shrubs of wide and almost universal popularity. Admirable for hedges, grouping, and as single plants. Nearly all are free blooming, especially during the winter months.

Viburnum odoratissimum (S). A fine evergreen shrub of upright growth; foliage large, glossy, green and laurel-like; flowers white, fragrant, produced in panicles. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

V. rectangulum (S). A small shrub with bronze, green and white flowers. Mass of red berries follow the flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

V. rhytidophyllum (S). A shrub with distinct large leaves, dark, bronze green in color. A good foliage plant with very large wrinkled leaves. Very popular in the South and should find congenial conditions in California. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.

V. suspensum (S). Of spreading habit and dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled; flowers cream colored and fragrant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

V. tinus (Laurustinus) (S). Of erect and slender growth; foliage almost round; flowers pinkish in the bud, pure white when open. Fine for hedges and mass effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c each.

V. tinus lucidum (S). A strong grower; foliage large and glossy; flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

V. tinus robustum (S). Shrub of large size. Foliage dark green and crinkled; flowers delicate pink. New and somewhat rare. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

V. tinus strictum (S). Tall, slender and erect growth; foliage slightly rounded; flower clusters small but free blooming. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

V. tinus variegatum (S). Foliage decidedly yellow marked, otherwise true to type. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

An Investment and a Pleasure

It is the rule rather than the exception, in building a home, that days, weeks and sometimes months will be spent, along with many dollars, in selecting the interior decorations and furnishings, all of which is fitting and proper, but—should it stop there? In equal importance is the exterior decoration—the trees, shrubs and flowers should be selected with equal care and consideration for they are the deciding factor in the completeness of a home. They foster civic pride; they bespeak gentility; they transform ugliness into beauty; they make a house and a piece of ground a home, impartially, whether it be a mansion or a cottage.



VERONICA DECUSSATA

Of compact and dense habit; fine for grouping and corner effects; flowers blue and cone-shaped



A MODEST HOME PROPERLY PLANTED
Showing the use of shrubs and trees, potted plants and flowering varieties

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

In this class will be found some varieties that make beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees. All have been carefully grown, and such as need it should be pruned each year. It is advisable however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss.

ACER. Maple

Shade is a consideration in summer and sunshine in winter. Deciduous trees furnish the former and permit the enjoyment of the latter. In this respect the maples are desirable, but they also add a distinct attraction to all parks and gardens in which they are given recognition.

Acer campestre. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED MAPLE. Tree of compact habit. Foliage small, dark green; bark somewhat corky. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 4 to 5 ft., 80c each.

A. macrophyllum. LARGE LEAVED MAPLE. Oregon or California Maple. A handsome round-headed tree of spreading habit, and beautiful golden yellow foliage in autumn. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

A. negundo. CALIFORNIA BOX ELDER. The Ash Leaved maple of rapid growth and drought resistant; small and compact. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., 80c each.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Large, round form tree, with dark heavy foliage. Fine for most any situation. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

A. rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. Valuable for street and park planting; foliage fine lobed, turning to bright scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.40 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.15 each; 5 to 6 ft., 90c each.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. Of vigorous growth and pyramidal in form; foliage smooth and five-lobed, assuming brilliant colors in the fall. Fine for street planting and as single specimens. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable, turning to brilliant shades of color in the fall. Fine for streets, parks and gardens. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum. EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Tree of strong growth; flowers white tinged with red; does well in California. Specimen trees, 12 to 14 ft., \$7.50 each. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

ALBIZZIA

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia julibrissin). CONSTANTINOPLE ACACIA. Of low and widely spreading growth, very hardy. Leaves very large, bipinnate, finely divided and feathery. Flowers borne profusely during summer, in heads, varying from pink to white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Rapid grower, bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Fine for parks and private grounds. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.



BETULA ALBA

A tree of contrasts which never fails to attract attention when in foliage and without. Much esteemed for grouping in gardens

**FRAXINUS VELUNTINA**

The coming avenue tree for the interior valleys of California. Will stand considerable alkali

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea sativa. SPANISH CHESTNUT. A round headed tree of great beauty; fine for roadside plantings. Specimen trees, 14 to 16 ft., \$6.00 each. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers numerous. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. speciosa. HARDY CATALPA. A handsome lawn tree; foliage large and heart shaped; flowers white and fragrant, borne in panicles; a free bloomer. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

CEDRELA

Cedrela sinensis. A shaggy-barked tree. Foliage large and oblong, slightly serrate, light green beneath; flowers white, in pendulous panicles, seeds winged above. Fine as a specimen, or in groups and for avenue planting. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree

Celtis australis. Mediterranean region. Healthy, vigorous tree; succeeds almost anywhere. Leaves three to five inches long, like Elm. Berries dark purple. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis. Small tree every twig of which is covered with little pink pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. siliquastrum. EUROPEAN JUDAS TREE. A handsome tree in the spring when literally covered with purple-rose flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., 80c each.

C. siliquastrum alba. WHITE FLOWERING JUDAS TREE. A white flowering variety; otherwise true to type. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., 90c each.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn; Hawthorn

Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

Crataegus azarolus carrieri. CARRIER'S WHITE THORN. Recent introduction. Tree upright, with yellowish bark and deep green foliage; large white flowers produced in profusion, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit, which hangs on until late in the winter. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

C. cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

C. crus-galii. COCKSPUR. Small, thorny tree, but very decorative. Bloom handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. monogyna pauli. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each.

C. monogyna stricta. PYRAMIDAL THORN. Of upright habit and fine foliage; flowers white. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. oxycantha flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. Small tree with spreading branches; flowers single, white, turning to nearly pink with age and very fragrant. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

C. rubra splendens. SINGLE SCARLET THORN. Single bright red flowers. Profuse bloomer, followed by heavy crop of red berries. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each.

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus sylvaticus. EUROPEAN BEECH. A magnificent tree of rather slow growth with slender twigs and branchlets. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A splendid tall growing tree; foliage dark green, fading to a golden yellow in the fall. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

F. velutina. ARIZONA ASH. A splendid rapid growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting; recommended for soils tainted with alkali. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. (Salisburia adiantifolia). MAIDEN HAIR TREE. A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maidenhair fern and of a pronounced green color, yellow in autumn. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

GLEDITSCHIA

Gleditsia tricanthos. COMMON HONEY LOCUST. A fine, hardy, fast growing tree; foliage feathery and finely divided; flowers greenish white; seed pods twisted. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., 75c each.

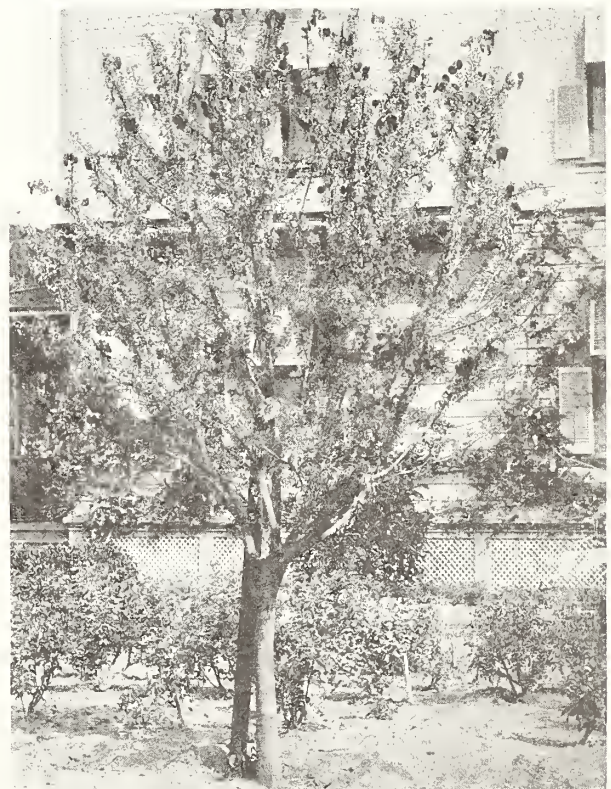
LABURNUM

Laburnum vossii. Of handsome form; flowers yellow borne in very long racemes. Regarded as one of the best of trees for garden ornamentation. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

L. vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. Handsome fast growing small tree; foliage clover-shaped of a pleasing shade of green; flowers bright yellow. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

**CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM**

A gorgeous sight in the spring when literally covered with purplish-red flowers; does well in most any situation

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage alternate on long stalks and of unusual shape; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., 90c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. One of the handsomest of our quick growing shade trees, forming a typical umbrella like head without trimming. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

MESPILUS. Medlar

Mespilus germanica. MEDLAR. An irregular growing large shrub. Foliage simple, oval-oblong and short-stalked; flowers white with faint blush; fruit apple-shaped, harvested after a frost and then stored like a pear, A decided oddity in any garden. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus multicaulis. SILKWORM MULBERRY. A medium sized tree with very large silky-like leaves; fruit of no value. Stands out prominently as the leading variety for silkworm forage. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each.

M. nigra. PERSIAN MULBERRY. Of rather slow growth, but bears young and is free fruiting; berries black and of a fine aromatic flavor. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

PISTACIA

Pistacia chinensis. CHINESE PISTACHIO. Beautiful, round-headed tree of upright growth. Leaves about ten inches long with about eleven leaflets an inch and a half long. Handsome at any time, but glorious in the fall, when the foliage becomes an intense, vivid scarlet unequaled by any other tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

PLATANUS. Sycamore; Plane Tree

Trees of noble proportions, admirably adapted for park and garden, street and highway planting. Fine for shade, and do well in most any situation.

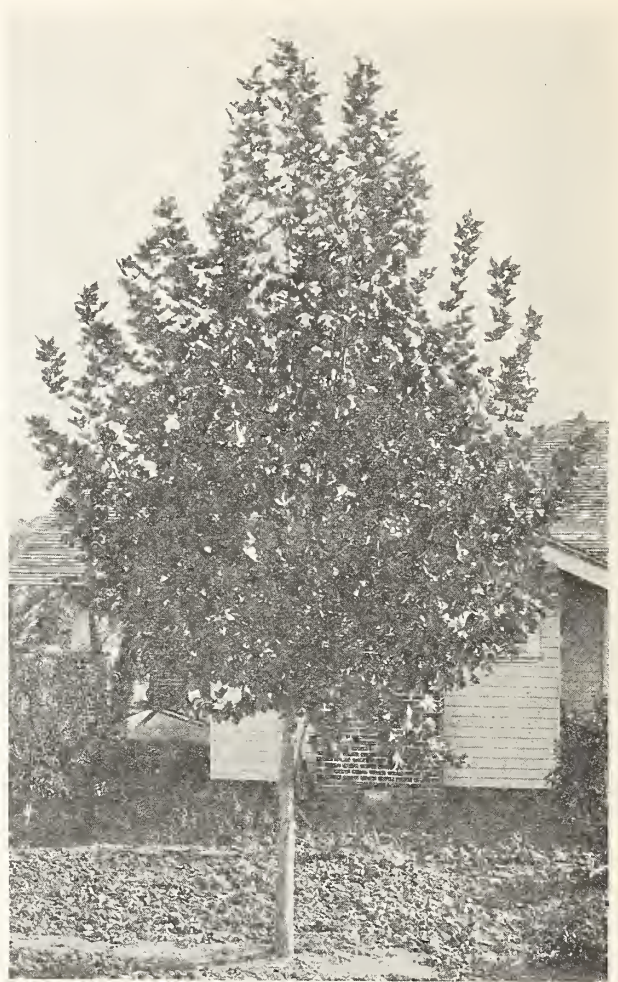
Platanus occidentalis. AMERICAN PLANE. A large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a wide headed tree. Desirable as a specimen tree for avenue purposes. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.75 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.60 each.

P. orientalis. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL PLANE. A handsome tree of large proportions widely used in Europe for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and five lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. racemosus. CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE. An upright, finely branched tree; foliage downy, spear-shaped. Fine for shade and mass effects. Quite rare. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

**POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA**

The Lombardy Poplar, fine planted in rows aligning walks and drives; a fast growing columnar-like tree

**PLATANUS ORIENTALIS**

The Oriental Plane is decidedly popular as a shade tree for park and avenue plantings; a favorite in California

POPULUS. Poplar

Large and fast growing trees of spreading and columnar-like habit, rendering them fine for wide and narrow streets, also desirable planted singly and in groups.

Populus balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR, BALM OF GILEAD. Rapid growing, tall, large headed tree. Foliage dark green; bark same color on younger branches. Will thrive in most any situation. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each; 7 to 8 ft., 80c each.

P. deltoides carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower providing a quick shade. Specimen, 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00 each. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$3.00 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 9 ft., 90c each; 7 to 8 ft., 75c each.

P. nigra italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit, rendering it fine for narrow streets and driveways, also good for backgrounds. Foliage somewhat triangular. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 9 ft., \$1.25 each.

QUERCUS. Oak

Oaks should be more widely planted. The idea that they are slow growers under cultivated conditions is erroneous, the California species growing quite rapidly. Oaks are hardy, and are striking objects in park and garden planting. All are long lived, sturdy, majestic in appearance as they attain age.

Quercus coccinea. SCARLET OAK. A rapid grower with an open head. Foliage bright green, finely divided, changing to scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Q. macrocarpa. BUR OAK. A fast growing wide spreading tree. Foliage large and deeply lobed; bark light-colored; immense acorns. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. A well formed and robust growing tree. Foliage acutely oval, with dark but sharp points, turning dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.



SOPHORA JAPONICA

The Japanese Pagoda tree, famous for its brilliant locust-like foliage and great clusters of creamy-white flowers

RHUS

Rhus cotinus. SMOKE TREE. Large shrub with rounded foliage; flowers pale purple in plummy masses. Unique and interesting. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMACH. Valuable for its brilliantly colored autumnal foliage and smooth velvet-like bark. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

ROBINIA. Locust

Rapid growing trees with showy flowers, thriving well in all sections of the state. All are hardy; foliage pinnate and feathery; flowers pea-shaped borne in drooping clusters. The Black Locust (*R. pseudacacia*) makes a fine street tree and is also a handsome object planted singly.

Robinia hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A low growing and shrubby tree. Flowers a clear pink borne in loose racemes. Does well in all parts of California. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.35 each.

R. pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green and smooth; flowers white and fragrant. Fine as a shade tree, for windbreaks and avenue planting. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

R. pseudacacia bessoniiana. THORNLESS LOCUST. A noble tree of dense, regular growth, with dark green, heavy and luxuriant foliage; entirely without thorns. Most ornamental of the family. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. PINK FLOWERING LOCUST. Handsome spring pink-flowering tree with pea-shaped blooms. Fast grower and hardy. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

SOPHORA

A graceful and hardy tree, decorative for its wealth of flowers, delicate green foliage, and handsome greenish bark. Does well in any soil that is well drained.

Sophora japonica. PAGODA TREE. Foliage delicately colored; flowers white, pea-shaped, and borne in drooping clusters in midsummer. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A tree of dense and regular growth, covered in summer with red berries. Specimen trees, 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00 each. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

S. domestica. SERVICE TREE. Mediterranean region. Symmetrical tree of erect growth, nearly round-headed. Leaves pinnate, leaflets 11 to 17, coarsely serrate and rather large; flowers white, in large, loose clusters, followed by reddish yellow fruits, apple or pear-shaped, about an inch in diameter. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

TILIA. Linden

Valuable as shade trees for the lawn or street. Hardy, rapid growers, foliage light green in color and large; flowers yellow, fragrant and borne in drooping clusters.

Tilia americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and extra large, light green. A fine shade tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

T. platyphyllos. EUROPEAN LINDEN. A majestic tree for street or lawn. Foliage oblique and large size; flowers yellow and fragrant, appearing in early summer. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

ULMUS. Elm

Handsome deciduous trees for most any purpose, but particularly effective planted singly and in rows. All are rapid growers and of easy culture.

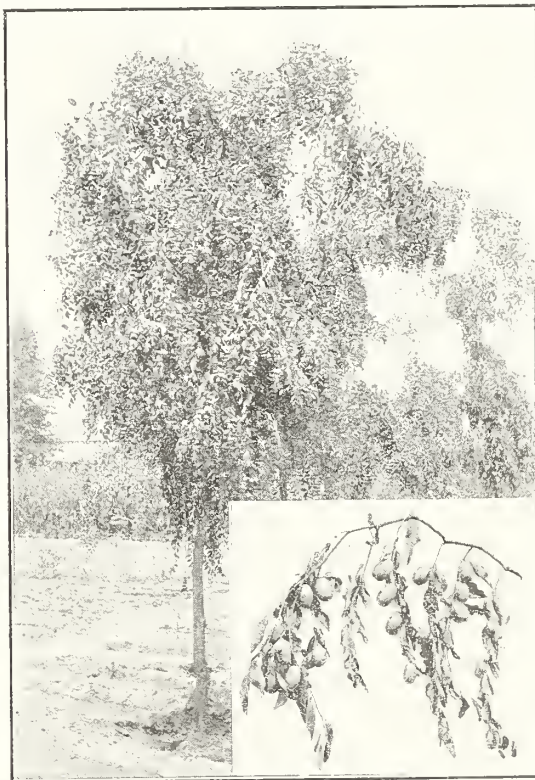
Ulmus americana. AMERICAN OR WHITE ELM. Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare roots, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., 75c each.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. An erect, rapid-growing tree of spreading growth. Branches sometimes more or less corky. Leaves small, remaining on tree late in fall. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00 each.

U. hollandica vegeta. HUNTINGDON ELM. Compact and upright in habit. Foliage large, dense and dark green. Fine for avenue planting. Specimen trees, 14 to 16 ft., \$6.00 each. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

ZIZYPHUS

Zizyphus jujube. One of the handsomest smaller deciduous trees thriving luxuriantly in ground impregnated with alkali. Regularly round-headed, main branches stout, but secondary branches or branchlets very fine, often thread-like and drooping with light green, highly glossy leaves. Fruit edible. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.



ZIZYPHUS JUJUBE

Valuable as an ornamental and for its edible fruits, known as "Chinese Dates"



THE FLOWERING CRAB

Among the early blooming shrubs and trees the brilliantly colored flowers of the Crabs are indeed a gorgeous sight in any garden

Winter and Spring Flowering Trees

As harbingers of spring in all delicate hues and colors of beautiful blossoms, no group of shrubs and trees makes so strong an appeal as the flowering apple, apricot, almond, cherry, peach and plum. The earliness of the flowers, which burst forth in all their gorgeous beauty of varying shades, from pure white to deep rose red, before the appearance of foliage, give an individuality to the garden that is very pleasing.

CYDONIA. Quince

Cydonia japonica. JAPAN SCARLET QUINCE. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

PRUNUS

Prunus persica. FLOWERING PEACH. Highly prized for the great masses of double flowers borne early in spring before leaves appear. For best results they should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. There are several forms and colors as follows: Double Red, Double Rose, Double White. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Fruit reddish purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. vesuvius. BURBANK'S PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Differs from common Purple-Leaved Plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer, willowy branches and coleus-like leaves. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. avium flore pleno. LARGE DOUBLE WHITE CHERRY. Growth similar to the common sweet cherries. Flowers are large, purest white. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. pseudo-cerasus. JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY. Growth about like the sweet cherries. Leaves bronze colored at first, later green. Flowers, borne before leaves are fully developed, are large, single, delicate bluish pink. The celebrated flowering cherry of Japan. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. JAPANESE DOUBLE PINK CHERRY. Identical with preceding except that flowers are double. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00 each.

P. amygdalus flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Growth vigorous. Flowers borne in greatest profusion before leaves appear; double pink, resembling small roses. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

PYRUS. Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus atropurpurea. Growth strong. Flowers semi-double, along stems, deep purplish red in bud, shell pink when open. March and April. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. floribunda halliana. Dwarf, compact tree. Flowers semi-double, deep rose and do not fade; produced in drooping clusters. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. niedwetzkyana. A curiosity from Siberia. The entire tree—bark, wood, fruit and foliage, except old leaves—is red. Free bloomer and bears edible fruit. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. spectabilis roseo pleno. Flowers very large, semi-double, pink. Fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.



CYDONIA JAPONICA

The masses of brilliant scarlet flowers envelop the bushes in late winter before the leaves appear, giving them a stunning appearance

Deciduous Weeping Trees

The trees in this class are characterized by the tendency of the branches to droop, or even to go directly downward. They are invaluable for making contrasts in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive weeping cherry to large trees like the weeping willow, they offer a wide range for selection. In waterside planting the use of this class of trees is imperative.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk, with snow-white bark, grows straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Many consider this the most beautiful deciduous tree in cultivation. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$3.00 each.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba tatarica pendula. TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Bare root, 6-ft. stem, 2-ft. head, \$3.00 each.

POPULUS. Poplar

Populus tremula pendula. WEEPING POPLAR. One of the most showy of the top-growing weeping trees. The head is large and graceful, the fine branches growing to the ground on all sides. Forms a natural "summer-house." The large catkins are borne profusely in the early spring considerably before leaves, which are large and deeply serrated. Bare root grafted on 6-ft. stems, \$6.00 each.

PRUNUS. Cherry

Prunus pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Top-worked on ordinary cherry stock, this makes as dainty a weeping tree as can be imagined. The branches are very slender and gracefully drooping. The flowers are rose-pink, borne all along the branchlets early in spring before leaves appear. Bare root, grafted on 6-ft. stems, \$5.00 each.

SALIX. Willow

Salix babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each.

S. babylonica aurea. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW. Variety of preceding of identical habit. Differs in the intense golden hue of the branches, making it particularly handsome during the winter. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00 each.

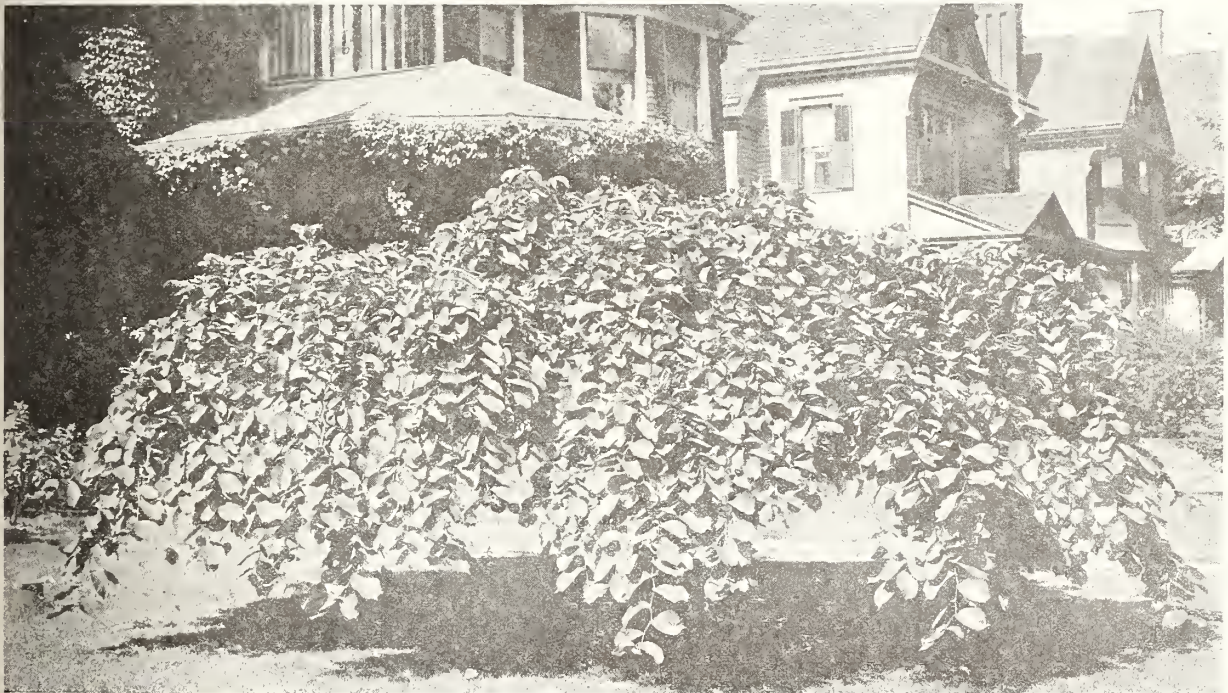
ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus scabra pendula. CAMPERDOWN ELM. Always top-grafted. Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the trees a remarkably picturesque aspect. Bare root, 4 to 6 inch stem diameter, head spread of 7 ft., \$12.00 each; 3 to 4 inch diameter, head spread of 5 ft., \$10.00 each.



PRUNUS PENDULA

A gorgeous sight when in full flower before the foliage appears in early spring



ULMUS SCABRA PENDULA

Handsome and strikingly individual as a single plant on the lawn



THE SYRINGA (LILAC) IN ITS SPRING GLORY
The Syringas are decidedly effective planted singly, in groups and border effects

Deciduous Shrubs

The term shrubbery is usually applied to woody plants of comparatively small size. The line of distinction is often narrow, but a shrub has, as a rule, a number of stems springing from the ground while a tree has a single stem. Interspersed among larger trees, many varieties when in flower give life to a landscape effect which would otherwise be dull and displeasing to the eye. In grouping shrubs, the aim of the gardener should be to have the taller growing kinds serve as a background, aiming to have a gradual slope to the lower growing kinds. The ultimate effect of the grouping should be to have a continuous mass of varying foliage.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis thunbergia. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A handsome dwarf shrub. Branches spray-like; foliage small, changing to red in autumn; berries a bright red. Fine for borders and grouping. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. One of the best shrubs of its color, the foliage being a rich purple. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

CAESALPINIA. Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesii. BIRD OF PARADISE. Tall shrub or small tree. Foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with red stamens; free bloomer. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 85c each.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. A bushy shrub. Foliage dark green; flowers dark chocolate with many petals, fragrant, free blooming. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. Moderate, compact growing shrub. Foliage opposite, gray and downy; flowers bright blue, in clusters, free flowering. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus alba siberica. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Shrub or small tree of erect growth. Branches red; flowers creamy white; berries light blue. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

C. pauciflorus. Handsome half evergreen. Foliage short, firm and dark green; flowers creamy white; fruit black. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

C. sanguinea. Large shrub. Foliage hairy on both sides; flowers white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood-red. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

CORYLUS. Filbert

Corylus maxima purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. Large shrub. Foliage large, round, dark bronzy in spring, green in summer. Distinct and handsome. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.



CORNUS

The handsome Dogwoods are desirable for their spring flowers and brilliant fall foliage



DIERVILLA FLORIDA

These free-flowering shrubs are unequalled in late spring for their profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers

DESMODIUM

Desmodium ciliatum. Tall, slender shrub. Stems wiry and graceful; flowers pink and pea-shaped. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

DEUTZIA

A handsome group of shrubs. Flowers bell-shaped produced in spring and early summer. Hardy and fast growing. Should be widely planted in California; decidedly effective for color in garden and shrubbery.

Deutzia fortunei. Strong growing handsome hybrid. Flowers large, single, pure white. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

D. gracilis rosea. Of graceful drooping habit. Flowers soft light pink and small, appearing in early spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

D. lemoinei. Free flowering and vigorous shrub, in type much like *D. gracilis rosea*, only the blooms are pure white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer. Flowers large, double white. One of the best. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

D. scabra plena. Foliage rough; flowers white and double; bell-shaped. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

D. scabra candidissima. A valuable sort. Foliage dark green; flowers pure white and double. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

D. scabra crenata. Height six feet. Foliage light green; flowers double, white, outside tinged with rose. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and a deep carmine in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

D. florida. Decidedly popular. Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

D. hendersoni. Compact and upright shrub. Flowers deep rose. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each

D. van houttei. Strong grower of spreading habit. Flowers pink, shaded carmine. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE. Large shrub with silvery branches. Foliage light green; flowers bell shaped and yellow; berries lemon yellow. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

E. longipes. Ornamental shrub of spreading habit. Foliage silvery, dotted beneath; flowers yellowish white and fragrant; fruits long and scarlet in color. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus alata. Spreading shrub. Foliage a fine rose color in autumn; branches winged with a corky layer. Distinct and handsome. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

EXOCHORDIA

Exochorda grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. A handsome shrub producing an abundance of large white flowers in spring. A plant of rare excellence in most any situation. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping. Can be trained over arbors. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

F. suspensa fortunei. Vigorous, erect growing shrub. Flowers golden yellow in dense masses in April. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

F. viridissima. Foliage deep green, long and smooth; flowers golden yellow and bell-shaped; blooms just as the leaves unfold. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

HIBISCUS. Althea

Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage a dark, glossy green; flowers in a variety of brilliant colors, appearing in summer and fall.

Hibiscus amplissima. Flowers orange red. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. bicolor. Flowers orange tinged with white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. boule de Feu. Flowers purple-red. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Flowers pure white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

H. peoniiflora. Flower purple-red. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

HYDRANGEA

There is nothing more effective in the garden than the hydrangea for grouping and as single specimens. The luxuriant foliage and richly colored flowers borne in enormous corymbs render them very attractive.

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. Shade-loving shrub. Flower cymes snow-white, blooms from early to late summer. Valuable where the temperature is too low for the more tender sorts. Bare root 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

H. domotoi. A pronounced double pink. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

H. hortensis. A decidedly popular shrub in California. Foliage practically evergreen and large; flowers pink, borne in immense cymes. Balled 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

H. french hybrids. Recent introductions from France. All are large flowered, varying in color from deep pink to pure white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.



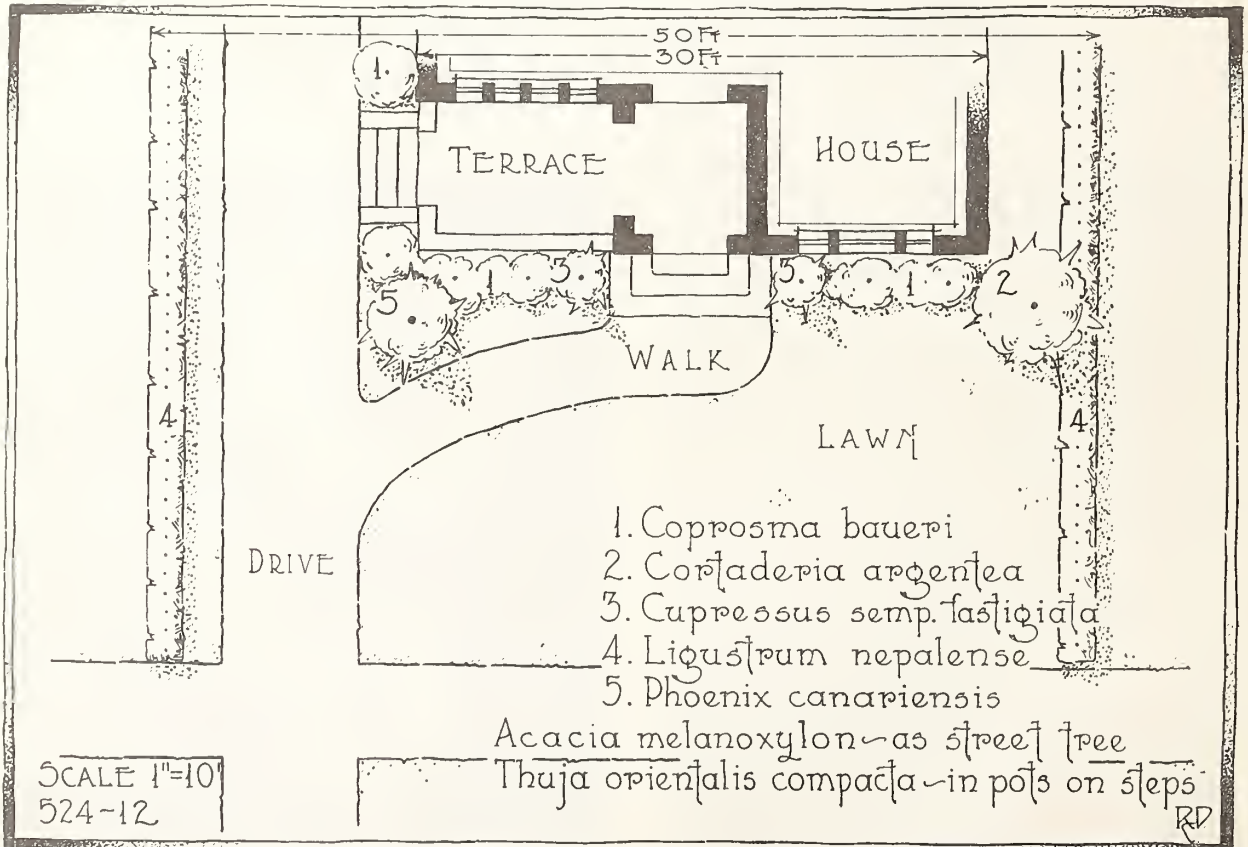
HIBISCUS—ROSE OF SHARON

Shrubs of wide adaptability producing flowers of various colors in the late summer months



A HOME BEAUTIFULLY PLANTED

Showing pleasing and harmonious effects after the plants have become established



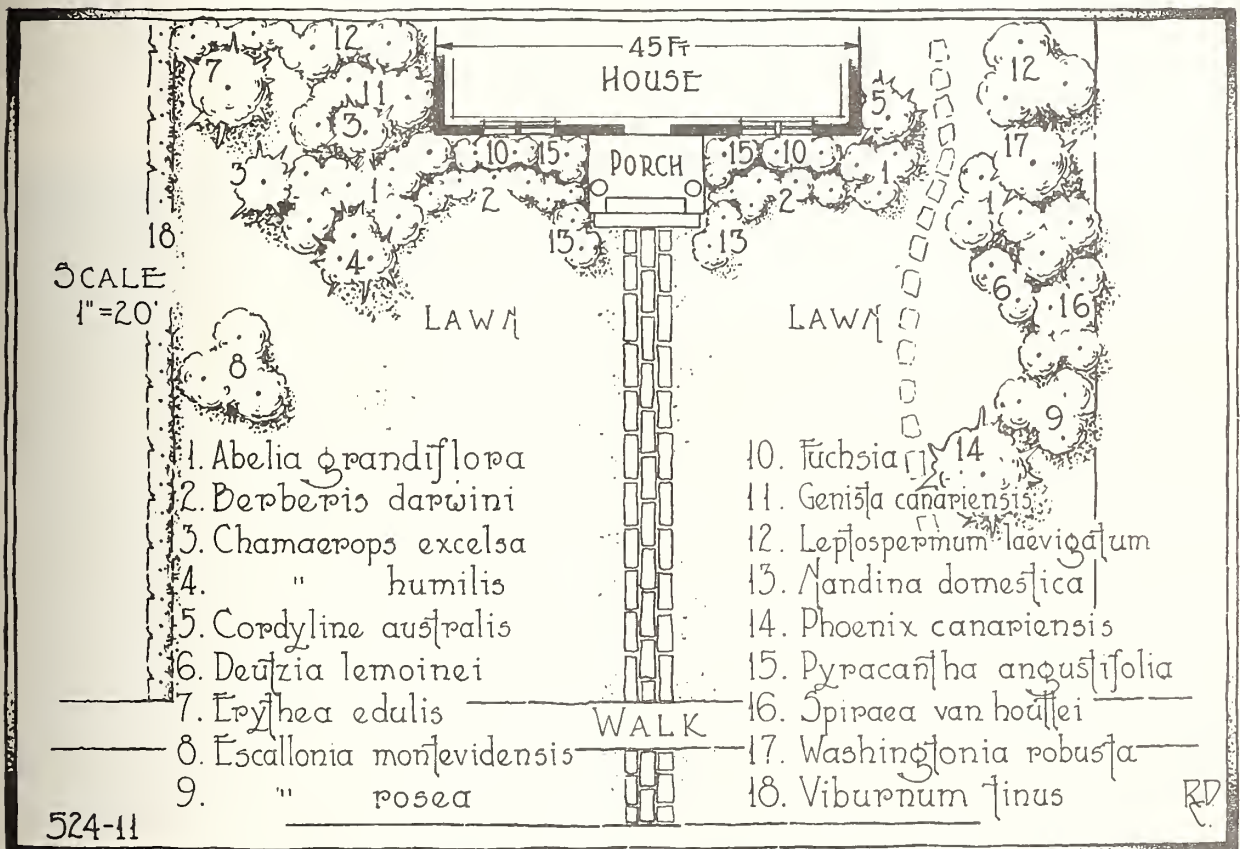
GROUND PLAN AND SELECTION OF PLANTS

Indicating the location of each plant and its name, all of which were supplied by us



A PLEASING FRAME FOR THE HOME

Created by the proper setting in the use of palms, conifers, evergreens and flowering shrubs



THE AIM OF THE PLANTING PLAN

The expanse of lawn with the background of greenery has created effects which are well worthy of scrutinization

KERRIA

Kerria japonica. JAPANESE ROSE. Erect shrub with long and slender branches. Flowers clear yellow, like a small single rose in shape. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

K. japonica flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING KERRIA. Strong grower with double flowers; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

L. indica alba. WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE. A beautiful shrub with leaves ovate, dark lustrous green. Flowers pure white and ruffled. Well adapted to our interior climates. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Lagerstroemia indica purpurea (S or T). Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers purple. The Crape Myrtles are very desirable shrubs, being in bloom through most of the summer. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

LEYCESTERIA

Leycesteria elegans. Handsome growing shrub. Flowers white, tinged purple in racemes; berries and bracts vivid purple. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

**HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS**

The hydrangea is never out of place; flower and leaf combine to excite admiration. See page 31.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. LEMON VERBENA. An old favorite. Foliage lemon scented; flowers small, white, tinged lavender. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera marrowii. A deciduous shrub growing 6 to 8 feet tall with wide spreading branches. Foliage oval or oblong, grayish tomentose beneath; flowers creamy white, berries blood-red. 3-inch pots, 50c each.

L. tatarica. TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Compact, branching, leafy shrub, bearing small pink flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

PENTSTEMON

Pentstemon cordifolius. Perennial herb or shrub, very leafy and half-climbing. Foliage ovate; flowers long, scarlet, tubular, with short lobes. Valuable in mass and border plantings. Potted, \$1.00 each.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. Hardy dwarf shrub. Flowers pure white, large, and produced in masses. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. Large shrub. Flowers creamy white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

**KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENO**

A free-flowering shrub with deep golden flowers

P. coronarius flore pleno. "WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERING SYRINGA." Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. lemoinei erectus. Handsome shrub 4 to 5 ft. tall. Foliage ovate to elliptic-oblong; flowers large, fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

P. grandiflorus (Inodorus). LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. Large shrub of strong growth. Flowers of good size and borne in great profusion, fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

P. mexicana. An evergreen sort. Flowers cream-colored and fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. mont blanc. Hardy dwarf variety producing masses of pure white flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

**LAGERSTROEMIA**

The most desirable of all summer flowering shrubs. The curly, delicate lace-like flowers are borne in great profusion throughout the summer months



PUNICA GRANATUM

The exquisite double scarlet flowers and the brilliant crimson fruits make it a great garden favorite

PUNICA. Pomegranate

Punica, Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with deep, double scarlet flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow and double. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

P. Dwarf Pomegranate. A beautiful shrub. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red; fruit a rich maroon red in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

P. Mme. Legrelle. A beautiful variegated form. Flowers double, light red, edged with yellow. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.



SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA

Bridal Wreath. The clusters of pure white, double flowers, on graceful arched branches, resemble a bank of snow

RIBES. Currant

Ribes aureum. YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT. Foliage glossy; flowers yellow, tipped with red, and fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

R. gardenianum. Hybrid. Growth loose and spreading. Flowers crimson marked yellow. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

R. sanguineum. RED FLOWERING CURRANT. Handsome shrub. Foliage round and five-lobed; branches ruddy; flowers deep pink. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

SALVIA

Salvia greggii. Shrub three feet high with slender branches. Foliage ovate or deltoid, mostly acute; flowers purplish varying to white. Valuable in any garden. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

SAMBUCUS

Sambucus canadensis alba variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. Foliage strongly marked with creamy white. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each.

SPIRAEA. Spirea

Hardy fast growing shrubs of free flowering habits grown successfully in all parts of the country. All have small flowers borne in clusters varying more or less in form. Fine planted as specimens or in groups.



SPIRAEA BUMALDA

Its bright crimson flowers borne in flattened heads and appearing in midsummer, make it an ornament to any garden

Spiraea aitchisoni alba. MEADOW SPIREA. Decorative spreading shrub. Foliage pinnate and of a bronzy color; flowers pure white in panicles. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer. Dwarf shrub. Foliage shapely and cut-leaved; flowers rose-colored, season midsummer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. californica. BILLIARD SPIREA. Tall shrub. Foliage double toothed; flowers bright pink, season midsummer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. cantoniensis. Medium size shrub. Foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. reevesiana. REEVES SPIREA. Drooping. Foliage very dark green; flowers white, borne in clusters. Bare roots, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. assurgens. Foliage large, deep green turning red in the fall. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. vanhouttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and borders. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.



SYRINGA

Shrubs greatly admired for their dark green foliage and highly scented flowers ranging in color from pure white to dark purple

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry

Valued chiefly for their ornamental fruit, which remains on the plants for a long while. Of slender growth, with fine branches.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis. WESTERN SNOWBERRY. Hardy shrub of medium size. Foliage oval and smooth; flowers pink and small; berries waxy white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. racemosus. EASTERN SNOWBERRY. In type and habit like *S. occidentalis*, but of a more erect habit. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. vulgaris. CORAL BERRY. Fast grower, doing well in most any situation, covered with purple berries all summer. Fine for edging and grouping. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

SYRINGA. Lilac

A group of beautiful flowering shrubs popular throughout the country. Hardy and of easy culture. The flowers range in color from pure white to deep purple. All are free bloomers in the spring.

Syringa alba grandiflora. Vigorous grower. Flowers single and pure white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

S. Chas Joly. Flowers violet purple, very double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 each.

S. Compte de Paris. Flowers bluish purple when open, red in the bud. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. Dr. Master. Clear lilac, flowers double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

S. Jean Bart. Flowers rose color, buds purple. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

S. Marie Legraye. Single white, free flowering even when small. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. Michel Buchner. Rather dwarf shrub. Flowers double and pale lilac in color, fragrant, and borne in small compact panicles. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

S. Mme. Lemoine. Double white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. Persian Cut-Leaved. Single flowers, pale lilac. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. President Grevy. Double flowers, bluish lilac. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. rubra insignis. Single flowers, purplish red. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth. Single blooms, color deep rosy purple. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

S. vulgaris purpurea. The common purple lilac; flowers single. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

TAMARIX

Handsome shrubs thriving in all soils, and valuable for sea-shore plantings and for windbreaks in the interior valleys of California and Arizona. Foliage feathery; flowers pink, borne in panicles.

Tamarix algerica. TAMARISK. A very rapid growing evergreen tree adapting itself to most any soil. Foliage grayish green, soft and cypress-like. Of easy culture; fine for windbreaks. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

T. articulata. Resembles a coniferous tree. Branches long and slender; flowers pink. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

T. hispida aestivalis. FIVESTAMEN TAMARISK. Slender and upright grower. Distinct from the fact that it blooms twice a year, the heavy period being in the spring, and again in late summer. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

T. odessana. ODESSA TAMARISK. Of erect and compact habit. Foliage plummy. Can be trained into quite a tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

T. parviflora purpurea. Small tree of strong and upright habit. Free bloomer, blossoms appearing after other varieties have ceased to flower. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. A popular shrub. Foliage brilliantly colored in the fall; flowers white, borne in clusters late in the spring. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

V. tomentosum plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Flower heads rather small, but borne more profusely. Leaves strongly plaited and not lobed. A more compact shrub than the common variety. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.



TAMARIX

An elegant feathery foliage and flowering shrub, growing well in the poorest soils



INDIVIDUALITY OF THIS HOME BROUGHT OUT BY PLANTS
Climbing and evergreen trees and shrubs vie with each other to make this home beautiful

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Churches, depots, factories, outbuildings, and all brick and stone edifices can be covered by clinging vines, without trellising, relieving their harshness or lack of architectural beauty.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia chinensis. Strong grower, twining, deciduous climber. Foliage large, round; flowers white, turning yellow. 4 inch pots, \$1.00 each.

AMPELOPSIS

■ **Ampelopsis quinquefolia.** VIRGINIA CREEPER. Foliage large, turning scarlet in autumn; flowers borne on red stalks. 6-inch pots, 75c each; 4-inch pots, 60c each.

A. tricuspidata. BOSTON IVY. Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even wood. 3-inch pots, 50c each.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Hardy, producing dense shade. Foliage broad, large, bright green; flowers purplish and yellow green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

Among the most brilliant and effective of climbers for covering walls, trellis work, pergolas, porches, old stumps and trees. Flowers large, conspicuous and of varied colors. Some sorts are hardy while others are quite tender.

Bignonia australis. Strong and rapid grower. Foliage a beautiful dark glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring—color creamy white with dark spot inside. 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

B. cherere. Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very handsome. 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

B. grandiflora. CHINESE TRUMPET VINE. Somewhat tender, requiring sheltered growing conditions. Flowers tubular, white and large. 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

B. speciosa. (B. violacea). PAINTED TRUMPET. Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on the lobes and yellow inside tube; free bloomer. 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

B. tweediana. CATSCLAW. Foliage long and narrow; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a good climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

B. venusta. FLAMING TRUMPET. A really fine variety. Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and large. A winter bloomer. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea spectabilis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rose magenta; rapid and robust grower. 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

B. spectabilis crimson lake. (New). A very robust climber producing immense clusters of medium size flowers of an exceedingly rich, brilliant magenta red color. Potted, \$2.00 each.

B. spectabilis lateritia. BRICKRED BOUGAINVILLEA. Foliage and shoots downy; flowers brick-red with salmon-rose blush. Will stand but little frost. 5-inch pots, \$2.50 each.

CISSUS

Cissus stricta (Ampelopsis sempervirens). TREE VINE. Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Popular where known. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

CLEMATIS

Well-known deciduous climbers clinging by their twining leafstalks. Flowers vary greatly in size, color and time of blooming. Perfectly hardy here. They require rich, light soil.

Clematis flammula. Slender, but vigorous. Foliage dark green, stiffish, and semi-persistent; flowers abundant, small, pure white and fragrant. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

C. henryi. A strong grower. Flowers large and flat, creamy white. In every way desirable. 4-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

C. jackmani. Foliage large and flat; flowers also large, velvety purple in color. An old and popular climber. 4-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

C. montana. Tall climber. Foliage ternate, leaflets oblong-acuminate, cut toothed; flowers about two inches across, open, white and fragrant, becoming pink when fully matured. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

C. paniculata. SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. Large vine and fast grower. Flowers white borne in clusters, followed by silky plumes as the seeds mature. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

C. viticella. Strong climber. Foliage entire or more commonly of quite entire leaflets; flowers solitary or in threes, blue, purple or rose-purple. 4-inch pots, 75c each.



BIGNONIA VENUSTA

Bignonias are in a class by themselves because of their large and conspicuous and brilliantly colored flowers

DOLICHOS

Dolichos lignosus. AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE. Rapid grower. Foliage small and dense; flowers purple and red. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

FICUS. Fig

Ficus pumila (F. repens). CLIMBING FIG. Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. A low climber, hence excellent for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. In 3-inch pots, 75c each.

HARDENBERGIA

Handsome Australian vines. Flowers pea-shaped, borne in numerous compact clusters during late winter and early spring.

Hardenbergia comptoniana. Handsome evergreen vine. Foliage three to five leaflets; flowers small, pea-shaped, intense violet and borne in clusters. One of the best winter bloomers. 5-inch pots, \$1.25 each; 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. 4-inch pots \$1.00 each.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera canariensis (Helix canariensis). IRISH IVY. Large, handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls, and makes an excellent ground cover. 4-inch pots, 60c each.

H. colchica dentata. GIANT ENGLISH IVY. The largest leaved variety of all. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

H. colchica variegata. SPOTTED GIANT IVY. A giant-leaved form, with broad blotches of white and yellow on a deep green ground. 4-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

H. helix. ENGLISH IVY. This popular small-leaved variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

HUMULUS

Humulus lupulus. The hop vine producing commercial hops. Hop roots, 25c each.

JASMINUM. Jasmine

Plants of wide use and popularity in the ornamentation of home grounds and public gardens. Foliage usually bright green; flowers ranging from white to pink, borne in masses and invariably fragrant. Will grow in most any soil and situation. Fine for pergola, porch and veranda decoration.

Jasminum floridum. A new introduction. Foliage alternate, three to five oval leaflets; flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters. Distinct and fine. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

J. gracillimum. SLENDER JASMINE. Foliage pointed, light green and downy; flowers star-shaped and pure white, free blooming. 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

J. grandiflorum. SPANISH JASMINE. Foliage pinnate; flowers pink in bud, large and white when open, fragrant. 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

J. humile (J. revolutum). ITALIAN YELLOW JASMINE. Strong grower. Foliage pinnate, leaflets slender; flowers bright yellow in open clusters. 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 4-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

J. nudiflorum. WINTER JASMINE. Deciduous. Foliage small, flowers yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in early spring. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 75c each.

J. officinale. COMMON WHITE JASMINE. Of slender habit. Foliage finely divided and pinnate; flowers white, fragrant and numerous in summer. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 75c each.

J. primulinum. PRIMROSE JASMINE. Fast grower and quick climber. Evergreen foliage of three good-sized leaflets; flowers primrose yellow and double. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each, 4-inch pots, 75c each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Popular free-blooming, twining vines of a hardy nature and growing well in all sections of the Coast; adapted to the city and suburban home grounds and larger plantings as coverings for porches, pergolas, fences and unsightly objects.

Lonicera chinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish purple, flowers white inside, purple outside. 4-inch pots, 60c each.

L. gigantea superba. GIANT HONEYSUCKLE. Robust grower. Foliage soft and glabrous; flowers creamy yellow, turning to deeper shades. 5-inch pots, 75c each.

L. japonica halliana. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower. Foliage bright green; flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant. 4-inch pots, 60c each.

L. sempervirens fuchsoides. FUCHSIA-FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE. Very handsome vine of moderate growth. Leaves large, silvery beneath. Flowers extremely showy, large and borne in good-sized clusters, red outside, orange within. In 5-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. CHILE JASMINE. Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers good size, white and fragrant, followed by long seed pods in pairs. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 75c each.

MUEHLENBECKIA

Muehlenbeckia complexa. WIREVINE. Robust grower. Foliage like maidenhair fern; flowers white but inconspicuous. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

M. platyclada. RIBBON BUSH. Of erect habit with broad, flat, ribbon-like branches, replacing the leaves which are scanty. 4-inch pots, 60c each.

NERTERA. Bead Plant

Nertera depressa. BEAD PLANT. Low creeping plant, often forming dense mats. Foliage broadly ovate, leathery; flowers greenish; berries orange colored, season midsummer to winter. Potted, 75c each.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Vine

Passiflora jamesonii. Fast grower. Foliage glossy bright green; flowers bright rose; fruit oval and greenish yellow. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

P. manicata ignea. SCARLET PASSION VINE. Growth vigorous. Foliage broad and three-lobed; flowers fiery scarlet. Valuable for its brilliant colors and free blooming habit. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

P. mollissima. PINK PASSION VINE. Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. CAPE PLUMBAGO. Flowers azure blue; foliage clean and smooth. 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 75c each.

P. capensis alba. WHITE CAPE PLUMBAGO. Flowers pure white, free blooming. 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. POTATO VINE. Foliage rather thick and fleshy; flowers lavender blue, large, and borne in clusters. 4-inch pots, 60c each.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL. Low climber. Foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant blue and bell-shaped. Striking and pretty. 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 75c each.

TECOMA

Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like *Bigonias*. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size. Desirable for covering pillars and verandas

Tecoma capensis. Moderate grower. Foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange red. 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

T. jasminoides. Foliage dark green, small and pointed; flowers rosy pink, borne in clusters; free bloomer. 5-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

T. mackeni. Foliage dark green above, pale beneath; flowers, light pink striped red, borne in clusters. 5-inch pots, \$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 75c each.

T. radicans. (Bignonia radicans). COMMON TRUMPET VINE. Deciduous climber. Foliage large; flowers orange yellow. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

VINCA

For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees. Vincas make splendid ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

Vinca major. BIG LEAF PERIWINKLE. Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shady situations, banks and also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

V. major variegata. MOTTLED PERIWINKLE. Foliage small and distinctly variegated. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

V. minor. COMMON PERIWINKLE. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

WISTERIA

Vigorous and handsome flowering climbers, striking and individual on account of their immense trusses of flowers appearing in the spring before the foliage and ranging in color from pure white to deep lavender. Unsurpassed for wall covers, pergolas, arbors, porches, etc.

Wisteria chinensis. CHINESE WISTERIA. Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 4-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

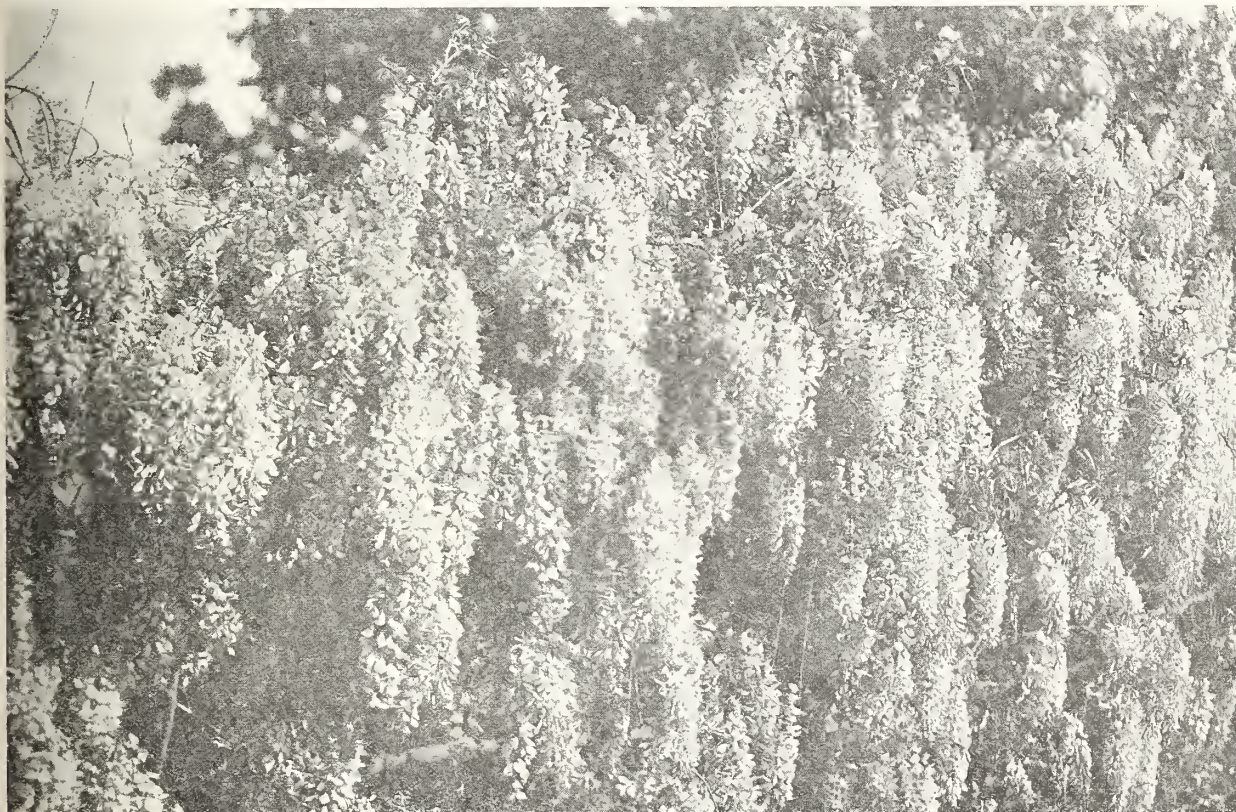
W. chinensis alba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE WISTERIA. Flowers white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 4-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

W. multijuga. PURPLE JAPANESE WISTERIA. Flowers lilac purple. Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

W. multijuga alba. WHITE JAPANESE WISTERIA. Distinct. Flower racemes from two to four feet long, pure white and somewhat loose. Fine for pergolas and arbors. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

W. multijuga rosea. PINK JAPANESE WISTERIA. Rare. Flowers rose-colored suffused shell pink. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. 4-inch pots, \$2.00 each.

W. venusta. SILKY WISTERIA. Flowers large and white on nearly horizontal pedicels. Potted, \$1.50 each.



WISTERIA IN ALL ITS GLORY

Popular for covering pergolas, arbors, walls, piazzas, etc. Free flowering in early spring

Bamboos and Grasses



CORTADERIA

The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains; highly ornamental for its silvery plumes

Useful and ornamental plants that do well in any reasonably good soil. All the leading varieties of Japan seem to find conditions in California favorable for their rapid growth. They are very decorative house plants, and as single specimens on the lawn and for grouping; with their airy foliage, graceful bending branches and rich green color there are few plants which will compare with them for producing striking effects. Nothing rests the eye like a fine expanse of lawn; likewise the ornamental grasses, many of which attain size and individuality, when used in clumps, borders and nooks and corners, afford a sense of repose to any well planted park or garden.

ARUNDO

Arundo donax. GIANT REED. Canes unbranched with large sage-green leaves from top to bottom; spreads from roots and forms clumps. Quite hardy. Fine for windbreaks or where mass effects are desirable. 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

A. donax variegata. Foliage distinctly marked with creamy white bands; inclined to be dwarfish in habit. 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

BAMBOOS

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green, later the color changes to purple, then gradually ripens. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. Fine as an addition to any garden. 6-inch pots, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Dendroclamus strictus. ERECT STEMMED GIANT. FORMOSA. Of dense habit, broad leaved foliage and extra large canes with a diameter of four inches and attaining a height of forty to fifty feet; plants are foliaged clear to the ground. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00 each.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close jointed, at base and of a pure golden yellow. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Phyllostachys quilloi. Our strongest, tallest and hardest bamboo. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes glossy green changing to yellow when ripe; strong when seasoned. Should be widely planted in California. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

CORTADERIA. Pampas Grass

Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the State. A showy and ornamental species with large feathery plumes.

Cortaderia argentea. PAMPAS GRASS. The Pampas grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silvery plumes. Distinct when planted in clumps as a garden ornament. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

C. roi des rosea. A winter bloomer. Leaves narrow; plumes rosy purple. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each.

MISCANTHUS

Tall, narrow leaved grass forming graceful clumps about four feet tall; foliage deciduous, but growing up quickly in spring.

Miscanthus sinensis. (*Eulalia japonica*.) Hardy perennial, resembling Pampas grass. Blooms have clusters of silky hairs, giving a pleasing feathery appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. sinensis variegata. Leaves average breadth with white stripes running their full length. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. sinensis zebrinus. Slightly narrower foliage than type, with variations of broad white bands across the leaves. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

PHORMIUM

Foliage plants of great economic, as well as decorative value. The leaves are sword-shaped and have wonderful tensile strength due to a fine white fiber. Flowers are red or yellow, borne on stalks usually twice as tall as leaves.

Phormium tenax. NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flower stalks in proportion. Large clumps make a striking appearance in any garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

P. tenax variegatum. VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Foliage striped the long way with creamy white. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.



PHYLLOSTACHYS QUILLOI

A clump or row of this bamboo is attractive in any garden; canes lustrous green, slender and of medium height

Palms and Dracaenas

No class of plants lends itself more harmoniously to a California landscape than do the Palms, Dracaenas, Agaves, Dasylires and growths of a like character. Their wide range and diversity of habit render some one of the different genera and species available for both the small garden and the more pretentious landscape. Palms are especially desirable, both the feathery and the fan-leaved species, for giving an effect that at once suggests tropical conditions. All are admirable as specimen plants, planted in group and mass effects.

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops humilis. DWARF FAN PALM. Dwarf hardy species with fan-shaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decoration. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. humilis argentea. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

C. humilis tomentosa. A handsome dwarf palm admirably adapted to indoor and porch decoration, and where the situation does not permit of the larger growing kinds. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

COCOS

Cocos australis. PINDO PALM. Foliage glaucous green and recurved. One of the hardiest and best known palms in California; ornamental in most any situation. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

CORDYLINE

Cordyline australis. Foliage sword-shaped; flowers white in large panicles. Often called "Dracaena Palm." Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

C. indivisa. Strong slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.

CYCAS. Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. SAGO PALM. Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 7-inch pots, \$5.00 each; 5-inch pots, \$3.00 each.

ERYTHEA

Erythea edulis. GUADALUPE PALM. A rapid growing fan palm of great beauty. Foliage deep green without threads. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

LIVISTONA

Livistona australis. A fan-leaved palm, fine as a pot plant or as a specimen in the garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete. ABYSSINIAN BANANA. Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation, and will not stand much frost. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PALM. The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of a deep green color. Fine for lawns and large grounds. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each.

P. roebelini. Handsome and graceful, fine for indoor decoration. Quite hardy. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00 each.

RHAPIS

Rhapis flabelliformis. Small palm with many reed-like stems. Foliage dense and massy a few feet from the ground. Distinctive and handsome. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

TRACHYCARPUS

Trachycarpus excelsa. WINDMILL PALM. Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous. Distinct and handsome. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 each.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. CALIFORNIA FAN PALM. Trunk attains four feet diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

W. robusta. MEXICAN FAN PALM. Distinct. Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

DASYLIRION

Dasylires acrotrichum. Foliage glaucous, standing nearly rigid in every direction, margins armed with numerous small spikes. Curious and individual. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

D. glaucophyllum. Short round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spines or spikes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall, leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.



A STately GROUP OF PHOENIX CANARIENSIS
A popular palm in park and garden planting in all sections of California



A CALIFORNIA GARDEN OF ROSES

Nowhere do roses grow better nor bloom more luxuriantly than in the San Francisco Bay region

California Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that grace the garden or add to the beauty of hall or conservatory, none can compare with the rose. Of diverse color and character of foliage, of endless design and color of bloom, it lends itself to a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants, being equally desirable as pot plants, for garden culture and for cut flowers. When to these qualifications are added ease of culture and quick and ample responses in flowers, it is explained why the rose has been aptly termed "The Queen of Flowers." In our collection of flowering and ornamental shrubs, it occupies first place.

The Rose Nurseries. In the fertile soil of Alameda County in California, under almost perpetual sunshine, tempered by ocean breezes, our extensive Rose Nurseries are located. Here are grown each year in the open field thousands of the strongest, hardiest rose plants known to the nursery trade in all sections of the United States.

Budded Roses. Budded roses grow far more vigorously than those on their own root and are longer lived; so that the slight additional expense incurred to begin with, is more than compensated in having superior plants.

Situation. The ideal situation is high ground, well sheltered from the prevailing wind. Along the coast it is advisable to plant roses where they will be shaded by large trees or hedges. This also applies to the interior valleys, provided the shade is not too dense, permitting the plant to receive the sunshine a portion of the day.

Soil. A good heavy loam soil is best for roses. A gravelly soil is better than a very sandy one. In a poor heavy clay or rocky soil, it will pay to dig the hole extra large and two feet deep, removing the excavated soil entirely then fill the hole with good rich soil. The ground should be spaded thoroughly and if any well-rotted manure is available, it should be worked well into the soil. Under no circumstances use fresh or new manure. If possible it is best to prepare the ground some time before planting.

Planting Distances. This depends upon the type of rose. Plant the strong Hybrid Perpetual Roses three feet apart. Hybrid Teas and Teas about two and one-half feet. The Polyantha type are more dwarf in their habits and permit of being more closely planted.

Planting. The best season of the year for planting roses on the Pacific Coast and in the southern states is in the winter months, with the recommendation in favor of early planting. In the northern states planting should be done during the fall or in the spring.

When plants are received, unwrap them with care; do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying winds. If, for any reason the roots are

dry, soak in water for a few hours and then bury in the earth for a few days: If the stems are also dry, bury the whole plant in moist earth for three or four days, and they will again show life and vigor. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least two-thirds. Thin out, leaving not more than three branches to form the head. The roots should be cut back to six inches; all bruised roots removed. In planting, the same care should be observed as with any tree or plant. Dig a hole large enough to receive the roots and dip them in thin mud before planting. When planting, point the roots down, slanting to the side of the hole. Fill in with surface soil to within four inches of the top of the ground, tramping same down. Make a basin around the plant and pour into it ten to fifteen gallons of water. The following day fill in with loose soil.

Pruning. No definite rule can be laid down for pruning roses except that Teas and their allied families do not require as severe pruning as the Hybrid Perpetuals and others of equally vigorous growth. There is one fast rule, however, and that is never to allow roses to go unpruned. The best time is from December 15th to March 1st. The first winter after planting, thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least one-half. In after years with the frame-work branches established, the laterals should be thinned out to prevent over-crowding and those allowed to remain should be cut to spurs of about four buds each. If this method is followed regularly each season, a properly pruned plant will have the shape of a deer's antlers. With climbers the framework branches should be trained up against the wall in the shape of a fan, not leaving more than three or four, and these should be cut back severely the first two seasons to promote vigor and sturdiness of growth. In after years shorten in the laterals and thin out sufficiently to prevent over-crowding, otherwise the plant will be a mass of dead wood and twisted branches, and its vigor will become seriously impaired. If you fail to prune and thin out you will have an over-abundance of small flowers.

When the roses have stopped blooming in the early summer the faded buds should be cut and the plants given a light pruning, or more correctly, a pinching back, which will have the effect of making them respond with a bounteous bloom in the summer and fall.

Fertilizing. Roses are often found blooming under adverse conditions and with little care, but perhaps no plant responds more quickly to "feeding" than the rose. Manure from the cow barn is the best fertilizer you can use. Other manures may be used with good results when the former cannot be conveniently obtained, but never let any green or fresh manure come in direct contact with the roots. Use it only as a top dressing. Roses need fertilizer most when blooming. When the flower buds begin to swell an application of liquid manure will give immediate and pleasing results. Poultry droppings, slacked lime or a handful of ground bone thrown on the ground around the plants, letting the rain take it into the soil is effective. Many plants are killed by manuring them too freely the first season after planting.

Winter Protection. In the mild climate of the Pacific Coast and extreme south no protection is needed for even the tenderest Teas and Hybrid Tea sorts. In colder climates for tender sorts, we advise mounding up the dirt



A WELL-PRUNED ROSE BUSH

Pruning not only promotes a sturdy growth, but with it a profusion of flowers during the growing season

around the base of the bush about six or eight inches. In addition a fork full of straw manure should be forked well into the branches. To make this easier, trim the canes back to within fifteen inches of the ground. Also a good bunch of leaves or straw on the ground around the bushes weighted down to prevent blowing away will help to prevent injury where weather is very cold.

Varieties. No attempt is made to list all the known varieties. By observation and testing we select and list only such varieties as have merit and are the best of the class, taking into consideration color, habit and other desirable points.

Tree Roses. These are produced by budding on a tall stem about three feet from the ground, the variety desired. We select the most vigorous and hardiest sorts, keeping in view the selection of best colors and most constant bloomers. A well-grown trained standard rose tree is a beauty to behold, and several planted together, or grouped, are very attractive.

Proper pruning is essential. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant, causing it to become symmetrical, and it will respond with a surprising wealth of bloom. The first two seasons wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn, and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown. We will be pleased to quote prices and varieties we can supply on application.

CLASSES IN ROSES

Characteristics of the different classes are briefly defined as follows:

Cherokee. A beautiful class of climbers, mainly single-flowered, with glossy evergreen foliage. Often trained on wire fencing to form hedges.

Dwarf Polyantha. Low-growing varieties, having flowers in clusters and blooming all summer. Used for forcing as well as outside culture.

Hybrid Perpetual. Hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either of the foregoing. Growth is usually vigorous and upright, often with long, unbranched canes. Stems are strong, frequently very long, and flowers are usually borne erect. Foliage is rough and entirely without the glossy surface so pronounced in the Teas. The fragrance is likewise distinct.

Hybrid Tea. A class of comparatively recent origin and today the most important of all. They show a blending of the beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor and great hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual group. Many have the tea scent very strongly developed, while the fragrance of others suggests the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Irish Single. The Irish Single Roses are attaining great popularity in California. They are apparently Teas or possibly hybrids. Very free blooming.

Moss. So called from the sepals being covered with moss-like glands. Handsome in the bud stage only.

Noisette. Also called Champney Roses, which is the name they should really bear. All are climbers and range in color from yellow to white; none red or pink.

Pernetiana. The most recent class of roses. Originated by J. Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, as the result of a cross between Persian Yellow

(Austrian Briar) and Antone Ducher (Hybrid Perpetual). It is truly a wonderful group and the startling color effects obtained in varieties to date is doubtless only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

Polyantha. Characterized by small flowers borne in large clusters. In most other respects there are few points of similarity. They are all of rampant growth and with the exception of Climbing Cecile Brunner, bloom only in the spring.

Tea. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, their growth is slender and not very vigorous. Foliage is almost always very glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil and proper care, but will well repay all the care and attention they receive.

Wichuraiana. A trailing wild rose from Japan. Has long pliable shoots which are easily trained. Noted for its wealth of bloom in the early spring months and extreme hardiness.

THE BEST ROSES

Our collection is arranged in alphabetical order with the family to which the variety belongs following the name. This arrangement is preferable by far to listing varieties under numerous sub-divisions.

Alexander Hill Gray. Tea. Flowers a pronounced lemon yellow intensifying as they expand, large size, good form and pointed centers, strongly tea-perfumed; foliage of good habit; growth vigorous, erect and free with fine producing qualities. Price \$1.00 each.

American Beauty. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers crimson carmine shaded deep pink, of fine form, substance and size, very fragrant, foliage strong and of good color; growth robust, sending out long, strong and well formed stems, a popular variety for florists' uses. Price, 60c each.

America. Hybrid Tea. This late introduction is a novelty, the value of which is being recognized by rose growers. The flowers are borne on long stems, are large, shapely, pearly pink, and possessing good substance. A wonderful keeper; stems are practically free from thorns. Price, \$1.50 each.

Amelia Gude. Hybrid Tea. A unique yellow rose of the color of Sunburst but with deeper yellow shadings on the reverse of petals; buds exceptionally large and of symmetrical form; fine for table decoration, bouquets and basket effects. Price, \$1.50 each.

Anne de Diesbach. Hybrid Perpetual. Bright pink. Flowers are large, of strong texture and beautifully colored. Has the fragrance of the class well developed. Price, 60c each.

Armistice. Hybrid Tea. A beautiful shade of pink, buds pointed borne on long stems. Foliage dark green; very free bloomer. Desirable for forcing. Price, \$1.50 each.

Baby Edith Cavell. Polyantha. Flowers a bright red, quite small and abundant; growth robust, plant free flowering. Price, \$1.00 each.

Baby Rambler. Polyantha. Flowers a brilliant carmine crimson, small in size but abundant; growth vigorous, robust, free flowering and effective. Price, 60c each.



A STANDARD OR TREE ROSE

Produced by budding the desired variety on a tall stem about three feet above ground



IN THE ROSE FIELDS AT NILES

California beauties lending an additional attraction to one of our blocks of budded roses

Beaute de Lyon. Pernetiana. Has no resemblance whatever in color or form to any other rose. The half-developed flowers are much the same shade as a ripe tomato. The buds are curiously globular, with tips of petals overlapping; about saucer-shape when fully open. Blooms moderately. Bush is quite vigorous and rather thorny. Certainly a most unique variety. Price, 75c each.

Belle of Portugal. Wichuriana. Flowers a soft pink flushed with yellow at the base of petals, buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of good size, form and substance; foliage light green; growth rampant, vigorous, climbing and free blooming. Price, 75c each.

Belle Siebrecht or Mrs. W. J. Grant. Hybrid Tea. Bright rosy pink. Flowers large, well formed and sweetly perfumed. Buds are long and tapering. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. A thoroughly fine variety. Price, 75c each.

Betty. Hybrid Tea. Flowers coppery rose suffused with golden yellow, large, fairly full and of good form; buds long, opening well and delightfully perfumed. Price, 75c each.

Billard et Barre. Tea. Clear canary-yellow; turning to golden yellow; buds and flowers large and cup-shaped. A strong grower. Marechal Niel has long held first place among the yellow climbers, but it remains to be seen whether this variety will not become even more popular. Price, 75c each.

Black Prince. Hybrid Perpetual. Dark crimson, nearly black; flowers globular. Price, 75c each.

Candeur Lyonnaise. Hybrid Perpetual. A vigorous grower, flowers white, large, and freely produced. Price, 75c each.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. Delicate flesh pink, medium to large. Petals have a satiny texture. Often included in the Hybrid Perpetual section, but as one of its parents was Safrano, it certainly belongs here. Price, 75c each.

Caroline Goodrich. Hybrid Perpetual. Light red, very double; rich in fragrance; vigorous grower. Price, 75c each.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Hybrid Tea. Flowers velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to a dark shade when fully open, large, full and globular; growth robust and fine branching. Price, \$1.00 each.

Chatillon Rose. Polyantha. A perfect miniature rose. Flowers medium size, semi-double, bright pink pointed buds. Excellent for pot culture. Price, \$1.50 each.

Cheerful. Hybrid Tea. Flowers large and full, of good shape, opening in all kinds of weather, color pure orange, the shadings overspreading the petals, producing a pleasing and striking effect; growth vigorous and bush free flowering throughout the season. Price, \$1.00 each.

Cherokee (Double White). Pure white. Flower of medium size, very double and borne profusely in spring only. Considered a hybrid between Banksia and Cherokee, hence often called "Cherokee Double White." Price, 75c each.

Cherokee Pink. Cherokee. Flowers of medium size, double, and borne profusely in the spring months, color a ruddy pink. Price, 75c each.

Cig. American Beauty. Miscellaneous. Cerise red. Flowers medium size, double and possessing a rich fragrance due to its Wichuraiana blood, which is also evident in its glossy, rich foliage, doubtless mildew proof. Its name is deceiving, as it has no resemblance to American Beauty. Growth extremely vigorous. Price, 75c each.

Cig. American Pillar. Hybrid Polyantha. Flowers a lovely shade of pink with a clear white eye and bright yellow stamens, blooms large and single, produced in huge clusters, very effective. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Belle Siebrecht. Hybrid Tea. Flowers bright rosy pink, large, well formed and sweetly perfumed, buds long and tapering; plant a vigorous grower and free bloomer. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. A climbing form of the popular Captain Christy from which it sported. Very distinct. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Cecile Brunner. Polyantha. A vigorous climber which may be held in the bush form by pruning. An exact counterpart of the great favorite, Mlle. Cecile Brunner, except that it is a much more robust grower. Always in bloom; flowers perfectly, double, rosy pink, petals in bud daintily reflected. Delightfully fragrant and in every respect a most exquisite rose. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Hoosier Beauty. Hybrid Tea. Flowers glowing crimson with darker shadings, full, large and of good form, borne on erect stiff stems; plants free growers and bloomers. Price, 75c each.

Cig. H. V. Machin. Hybrid Tea. Flowers of large size, black-grained scarlet crimson, full, good form with high pointed centers, borne on stout stems; valuable for exhibition purposes and garden effects. Price, \$1.00 each.

Cig. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center Naples yellow, large, full and of good form; growth vigorous and free flowering. Price, 75c each.

Cig. La France. Hybrid Tea. Bright salmon pink, with silvery reflexes; a fine old rose; very sweet. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Lady Hillingdon. Tea. Flowers large and loose with long, pointed buds and large petals, color a deep apricot yellow, assuming a deeper shade when fully open; growth strong and vigorous; foliage when young dark purple changing to deep green with a violet hue with age at maturity. Price, \$1.00 each.

Cig. Liberty. Hybrid Tea. A magnificent variety; color brilliant velvety crimson; bears large quantities of beautiful buds which expand into wonderful highly-colored open flowers. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Maman Cochet. Tea. Rose pink with lighter creamy yellow center. Growth extremely strong. Flower identical with the very popular bush form. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Mme. Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Flowers rose with a brighter center, large, full and globular; in habit of growth vigorous and free flowering; a perfect companion to its bush progenitor. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Mrs. Aaron Ward. Hybrid Tea. Yellow, tinted salmon rose. Color variable. In spring it is nearly white outside, with blush of light salmon center. In the fall the color deepens to a good yellow. Price, 75c each.

Cig. Papa Gontier. Tea. Rosy crimson with carnine center. All that its name implies. Flowers identical with the bush variety except that they are somewhat larger. Blooms very freely; growth remarkably strong. An admirable free-blooming climber and in every respect superior to its parent. Price, 75c each.



MME. BUTTERFLY

A good garden and under glass rose

Clg. Paul's Scarlet. Hybrid Wichuraiana. For a pillar rose it cannot be surpassed; flowers borne on strong vigorous stems, having a bright red color and blooms continuously all season. Price, 75c each.

Clg. Perle des Jardins. Tea. Deep golden yellow. Flower same as in bush variety. Price, 75c each.

Clg. Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. Flowers when in the bud are long and pointed, but when fully opened they are large and full and a distinct ochre yellow in color. The plant is a strong grower and a good climber. Price, \$1.00 each.

Clg. White Mamz'n Cochet. Tea. White tinged pink. Flowers are indistinguishable from bush form. Growth rampant. Price, 75c each.

Clg. Yellow Cecile Brunner. Another duplicate of Cecile Brunner except for color, which is golden yellow with tinted orange in the center. A valuable addition to any collection of choice climbers. Price, \$1.50 each.

Clio. Hybrid Perpetual. Flesh color, deepening in center to rosy pink, large fine globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Price, 60c each.

Cloth of Gold. Noisette. Flowers large, full and handsome, deep yellow in color at the center, shading to sulphur yellow at the edges; a splendid climber, deservedly popular on the Pacific Coast. Price, 75c each.

Columbia. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a handsome shade of pink, deepening as they open to a glowing pink, and produced on long, stiff stems, fragrant, a free grower producing long stems with the foliage evenly distributed, rendering it fine for decorative purposes as a cut flower. Price, \$1.00 each.

Commonwealth. Hybrid Tea. This new rose is a strong, vigorous grower with hard, leathery foliage. The blooms are large and nicely formed, and are borne on long, straight stems. The color is a deep shade of bright pink. It gives promise of not only being a valuable rose for outside culture as well as under glass. Price, \$1.25 each.

Conrad F. Meyer. Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers a bright silvery rose, large, full, well formed and sweetly fragrant; growth vigorous and the plants hardy. Price, 75c each.

Constance. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a handsome cadmium yellow passing to golden as they expand, large, full and globular, buds long and pointed, deep yellow streaked with carmine; foliage glossy green; growth robust, free branching and free blooming. Price, \$1.00 each.

Crimson Rambler. Polyantha. Well known. Blooms but once a year. Wonderfully showy in the early summer. Not fragrant. Price, 60c each.

Crusader. Hybrid Tea. This new introduction of American origin breathes character, stability and boldness in every line. Its growth is sturdy, its canes erect, its foliage heavy, its flowers are large with petals nicely reflexed at the edges; color a rich velvety crimson; very free flowering. Price, \$1.50 each.



GOLDEN EMBLEM
A glorious yellow garden rose



DEAN HOLE
Ranks high as an exhibition rose

Dean Hole. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a pleasing silvery carmine shaded with salmon, large, full and of fine form, highly fragrant; growth robust and branching and free flowering. Price, 75c each.

Dorothy Perkins. Wichuraiana. Flowers rose pink, small, double and pleasantly scented; foliage a bright glossy green; growth vigorous and climbing. Price, 60c each.

Duchess of Sutherland. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a warm rose pink, shaded lemon yellow, white at the base, large, full and conical, carried on rigid stems and possesses a rich sweet briar perfume, grows erect and vigorous with an olive green foliage. Price, \$1.00 each.

Duchess of Wellington. Hybrid Tea. Flowers an intense saffron yellow stained with a rich crimson; as they open the color changes to a coppery saffron yellow, fragrant; free blooming; a splendid decorative variety. Price, \$1.00 each.

Earl Haig. Hybrid Tea. Flowers deep reddish crimson (a solid color that does not fade), of large size, good substance and form with high center, petals smooth and massive; plant of good habit and robust growth. Price, \$1.50 each.

Elsie Beckwith. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a rich, deep and glowing rosy pink with large, bold petals of good substance, sweetly scented, and carried rigidly upright; growth very vigorous; fine for decorative work. Price, \$1.50 each.

Emily Gray. Wichuraiana. A marvelous Wichuraiana with foliage like Berberis Vulgaris, great substance and very glossy; flowers rich golden yellow. Without doubt the finest yellow Wichuraiana rose yet introduced. Price, \$1.00 each.

E. P. H. Kingma. Hybrid Tea. Bright yellow flowers fused with apricot orange in mature blooms; long buds which develop into well formed flowers with curved petals. Sweet scented and free bloomer. Price, \$1.00 each.

Erna Teschendorf. Dwarf Polyantha. Flowers brilliant dark crimson and permanent in character; free flowering and a good grower. Price, 75c each.

Flame of Fire. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a deep, pure orange flame, intensely bright and sweetly scented; growth sturdy, holding its bloom upright; in habit free flowering; a fine bedding rose. Price, 75c each.

Florence Forrester. Hybrid Tea. Snow white, yellow tinged when in bud, pure white when open. Blooms very large and fragrant. Dwarf grower but sturdy. Price, \$1.00 each.

Fortune's Yellow. (Beauty of Glazenwood.) Noisette. Flowers creamy shaded orange and rose, semi-double and of good form and substance; foliage a bright green; a rampant climber and when in season a prolific bloomer. Price, 60c each.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers pure white, outer petals occasionally tinged with pink, large, moderately full, long and handsome buds; growth vigorous, free flowering and hardy; valuable for all purposes. Price, 60c each.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. Brilliant red. Very popular and likely to remain so. Flowers large and fragrant. Was introduced seventy years ago. Price, 60c each.

General MacArthur. Hybrid Tea. Flowers bright scarlet red, large and full, sweet scented, buds elongated opening well, and usually borne singly on long, stout stems; growth free flowering and free branching. Price, 75c each.

General Superior Arnold Janssen. Hybrid Tea. The flowers are glowing deep carmine, well filled and perfumed; finely formed bud on perfect stems. Growth vigorous, compact and continually blooming. Fine for bedding, forcing, and cut-flower purposes. Price, 75c each.

George Arends. Hybrid Perpetual. Delicate pink. A large, handsome rose of solid color and good form. Widely heralded as "Pink Frau Karl Druschki" but does not look like a sport from that variety. Growth is so rampant that it could easily be trained up as a climber and might be classed as such. Price, 60c each.

George Dickson. Hybrid Tea. Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson. The coloring is wonderfully rich, especially in half-opened flowers, the ground-color red with scarlet tips, while the inside of the expanding petals is nearly black. Large, very full, with enormous petals. Growth extremely vigorous, almost like a climber. Won the Gold Medal National Rose Society of England. A majestic rose whose imperious size, contour, color and rare perfume, stamp it as a perfect rose without compeer. Price, 75c each.

Giesha. Hybrid Tea. Flowers flame colored yellow overlaid with orange apricot fused in mature blooms, buds long, developing into well modeled flowers with beautiful curved petals. Delightful fragrance; free bloomer and vigorous growth. Price, \$1.00 each.

Glorie de Chedane Guinoisseau. Hybrid Perpetual. Very large, full globular flowers of brilliant vermilion red with velvety shadings. Price, 75c each.

Golden Emblem. Hybrid Tea. Flowers of clear yellow, showing buds with a tinge of delicate crimson on the outer petals; borne on strong upright stems; foliage a handsome glossy green; growth free and branching, milde w proof. Price, \$1.50 each.

Gold of Ophir. Noisette. Apricot yellow. A medium sized rose, blooming in clusters, of a very singular color, entirely different from any other rose known, being a bright coppery red, petals edged yellow. A vigorous climber. Price, 75c each.

Golden Ophelia. Hybrid Tea. An excellent new seedling of Ophelia. The flower is of medium size, deep golden yellow in the center, paling slightly toward the outer petals; of perfect symmetrical form, and the plant is a sturdy, stiff-stemmed grower. Price, \$1.50 each.

Gorgeous. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a pronounced orange flushed copper and veined reddish copper; large, full and well formed and produced abundantly on stiff, erect stems; foliage dark olive green and handsome; growth strong and free branching. Price, 75c each.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hybrid Tea. Rich scarlet, overlaid with crimson, particularly in spring. The ground color is intensely red, unsurpassed by any other. A wonderfully free bloomer. Growth extremely vigorous, sometimes classed as a climber. An excellent garden variety and unexcelled as a hedge rose. Price, 75c each.

Hadley. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a deep reddish purple that does not fade, of good shape, size and substance, sweet scented; growth free and constant. Price, \$1.00 each.



IRISH ELEGANCE

The most popular and widely planted single rose



LAURENT CARLE

A valuable bedding rose

Harrison's Yellow. Austrian Brier. Flowers semi-double, which literally cover the whole plant during the blooming season with their bright golden color and fragrance; a strong grower with beautiful green foliage. Price, 60c each.

Harry Kirk. Tea. A favorite creamy yellow with bright amber center. Buds are much deeper in color and long pointed. Open flowers are fairly double, saucer-shaped and large. Fragrance is exceptionally fine. It is an exceedingly heavy bloomer. Bush grows vigorously, branches freely and has rich, dark, glossy green foliage. About the best light yellow rose. Price, 75c each.

Hoosier Beauty. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a rich, glowing crimson, with shading of a deeper hue, buds long and slender and blooms large, full and fine; a vigorous grower and persistent bloomer. Price, \$1.00 each.

Hugh Dickson. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, good size and form, sweetly scented; in habit a vigorous grower and free flowering. Price, 60c each.

H. V. Machin. Hybrid Tea. Flowers an intense, dark grained, scarlet crimson, blooms of gigantic size, full, good form with high pointed centers borne on stout, erect stems, with elongated buds; foliage a deep green color; growth robust and free flowering. Price, \$1.00 each.

Independence Day. Hybrid Tea. Flowers flame colored sunflower yellow overlaid with orange apricot fused in the mature blooms; the buds are olive shaped, developing into well modeled flowers with beautiful curved petals, and a delightful scent; growth vigorous and free, with abundant flowering capacity. Price, \$1.00 each.

Irish Elegance. Hybrid Tea. Flowers bronze orange scarlet which, while expanding, assume varied apricot hues, the buds are long pointed, maddery orange splashed with crimson, buds and blooms produced abundantly from early spring to end of flowering season. Price, 75c each.

Isobel. Hybrid Tea. Flowers single and of a rich flushed orange scarlet color with pink copper shadings, pure yellow centers and fine fragrance; a good grower and profuse bloomer; fine for massing. Price, \$1.00 each.

Jenny Gillemot. Hybrid Tea. Long pointed, medium sized yellow buds, when open are full attractive blooms with high centers, borne on long, strong stems. Price, \$1.00 each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Hybrid Tea. A good grower and a free bloomer in summer; flowers produced in profusion of a rich carmine changing to bright pink with a silvery reflex; stems strong and erect. Price, 75c each.

Joseph Hill. Hybrid Tea. A perfect gem and remarkably free-flowering; in color a lovely shade of salmon-pink; the perfect flowers are large, full and double. Price, 75c each.

Juliet. Pernetiana. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. The effect in the expanding bud stage is indeed striking; the edges and tips of petals roll back slightly and show an intense contrast of bright cherry red against the buff shade. Flowers are rather large, double, fairly fragrant and borne in moderate quantity. Bush is handsome, growing vigorously. Price, 75c each.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartum). Hybrid Tea. Flowers semi-double and of an intense scarlet color, solid and pure with large and velvety petals, produced abundantly during the blooming season; vigorous grower and free branching; a rose of distinction and beauty. Price, \$1.00 each.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center petals Naples yellow, large, full and of good form; growth vigorous and free flowering; a desirable rose for all purposes. Price, 75c each.



LOS ANGELES

For vigor of growth and beauty of bloom has few equals

Killarney. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a deep, rosy carmine, changing to pure crimson, large, semi-double, and long buds opening well; growth robust and free flowering; deliciously tea rose perfumed. Price, 75c each.

Killarney Brilliant. Hybrid Tea. Rose pink—more colorful than the Killarney. Long, slender buds make it an exquisite rose for picking. Its bronze foliage suffused with amber produces an unique and beautiful bush. Price, 75c each.

Lady Dunleath. Hybrid Tea. Pale yellow with deep golden center; surpassingly graceful and dainty at every stage. The buds are remarkably long pointed and slender; flowers cupped as the bloom expands when color greatly deepens. Free blooming and delightfully fragrant. Price, 75c each.

Lady Hillingdon. Tea. Flowers medium in size and a deep, rich, permanent apricot yellow in color, buds long pointed and handsome; foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age; growth strong and vigorous; the new long stems being a deep violet in color afford a contrast with the flowers that is unique. Price, 75c each.

Lady Mary Ward. Hybrid Tea. A beautiful orange, shaded deeper with a metallic sheen and touches of bronzy red. A superb and vigorous grower of erect habit and free blooming characteristics. Price, \$1.00 each.

Lady Ursula. Hybrid Tea. The color is a beautiful shade of light pink; of good form and substance; petals large, circular and delicately perfumed; a remarkably upright grower. Price, 75c each.

Lafayette. Polyantha. Flowers bright scarlet red, large and of good form; growth vigorous and free flowering, effective for massing. Price, \$1.00 each.

La France. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a decided shade of pale pink suffused with a silvery blush, large, full and globular, of good form and substance and pleasantly fragrant; growth robust and free blooming. A rose that has enjoyed a long popularity solely on its merits. Price, 75c each.

Lamia. Hybrid Tea. Flowers intense reddish orange, of medium size and charming form in the bud and beautifully colored when expanded. A vigorous grower and grand for massing. Price, 75c each.

Lamarque. Noisette. White. The most popular white climber in California. Flowers borne continually and in great profusion. Has more abundant foliage than most of the other free-blooming climbers. Price, 75c each.

Laurent Carle. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant, velvety carmine; flowers large, of perfect form and delightful fragrance; a good grower and abundant free bloomer. A wonderful bedding rose. Price, 60c each.

Le Progress. Hybrid Tea. Very free blooming rose; the nankeen-yellow flowers are large and full. Price, 75c each.

Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals, buds long and pointed, which expand into a beautiful and fragrant flower of large size; growth vigorous, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers. A splendid garden rose. Price, \$1.00 each.

Louise-Catherine Breslau. Pernetiana. Flowers shrimp pink, shaded with orange and chrome yellow, large, full and globular; a vigorous climbing sport of the bush form, considered a valuable acquisition to this class of roses. Price, \$1.00 each.

Lyon. Hybrid Tea. Shrimp pink, or coral-center salmon shaded chrome yellow. Its color is gorgeous, form unsurpassed and fragrance delightful. Flowers are occasionally of enormous size, but always faultlessly formed. Price, 75c each.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Polyantha. Flowers perfectly double and bright rosy red in color with a yellowish center and fragrant. Plant a constant bloomer, a vigorous climber. Price, 75c each.

Mme. Butterfly. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a brilliant pink suffused apricot and gold, buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth unsurpassed; a fine greenhouse variety. Price, 75c each.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Bright pink. Almost too well known on the Pacific Coast to require description. The official city flower of Portland, Oregon. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully formed. Free blooming, vigorous and healthy. Price, 75c each.

Mme. Colette Martinet. Hybrid Tea. Flowers old gold shaded with orange yellow, fairly large and globular, buds long pointed and yellow; good grower and free bloomer. Price, 75c each.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (Daily Mail.) Pernetiana. Flowers a pronounced coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, of medium size and semi-double, buds coral red shaded with yellow at the base; growth vigorous and free branching and free flowering. Price, \$1.00 each.

Mme. Philippe Revoire. Hybrid Tea. Apricot shading to salmon yellow. Foliage beautiful in color and substance, little effected by disease. Price, \$1.50 each.

Magna Charta. Hybrid Perpetual. Rosy Red. Flowers very large, full and fragrant. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. Price, 75c each.

Marechal Niel. Tea. Flowers golden yellow, large, full, globular, of good form and highly perfumed; growth robust, climbing and free flowering; a rose of standing popularity. Price, \$1.00 each.

Margaret Dickson. Hybrid Perpetual. White with flesh center; petals large and of firm texture; quite fragrant. A standard popular rose. Bare root, 75c each.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Creamy yellow, tinted rose on the outer petals. Buds and opened flowers are full and handsomely formed. Growth vigorous. Price, 75c each.

Marshall P. Wilder. Hybrid Perpetual. Extra large, full flowers of a dark, deep red color; strong grower and free bloomer; handsome. Bare root, 75c each.

Melody. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers intense saffron yellow with primrose edges carried on erect stems, of good size, beautifully formed and fragrant; growth strong and free; fine for bedding and massing. Price, 75c each.

Miss Alice de Rothschild. Tea. Flowers a deep citron yellow, large full and perfect in form, with high pointed center and delightfully fragrant; growth erect, free, strong and continuously in bloom. Price, 75c each.

Miss Lolita Armour. Pernetiana. One of the most striking color combinations ever seen in a rose. As the flowers expand, they develop to a deep coral-red with a golden coppery-red suffusion, the base of the petals being a rich golden-yellow with coppery sheen. The flower is very double and cup-shaped, and the vigorous plants are a continual mass of brilliant bloom. Price, \$1.00 each.



MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

Possesses a uniqueness of color found in no other rose

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Hybrid Tea. Flowers Indian yellow, occasionally washed salmon rose, large and full, buds elongated and opening well; growth vigorous and floriferous. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo. Hybrid Tea. An exceptionally strong grower and free bloomer; flowers are quite double, of good form, a bright flesh-pink in color overlaid with a delicate tinge of yellow, and delightfully fragrant. A rose that comes highly recommended by rosarians who are growing it; should be a feature in every rose garden. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Hybrid Tea. Orange pink or reddish salmon, outer petals flesh. Of medium size and semi-double. Highly colored and very free blooming. Foliage dark, glossy green. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. Hybrid Tea. Flowers rose carmine with bright scarlet center, large, full, and a fine type; growth vigorous and free branching; a fine exhibition and forcing variety. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt. Hybrid Tea. Salmon ground, with carmine, yellow and flesh mixed in. Buds are moderately pointed and open flowers very double, of medium size and slightly fragrant. Growth moderate and spreading. Stems short but strong. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Frank Dennison. Hybrid Tea. Flower porcelain white, primrose yellow, deepening to ochre at the base; of enormous size; beautifully pointed buds of great substance; delightfully perfumed. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant rose pink. Almost solid color. Large, full and well formed. Highly recommended for forcing. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Hybrid Tea. Flowers bright rose tinged with clear vermilion veining on petals, fine in size and substance, of good form and sweetly scented; a good all around variety. Price, \$1.50 each.

Mrs. John Laing. Hybrid Tea. Shell pink. Easily one of the best pinks in this division. Flowers are beautifully colored and finely formed, extremely fragrant, and borne freely on strong stems. Splendid for cutting. A good variety. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. MacKeller. Hybrid Tea. Flower center solid deep citron or delicate pure canary yellow, becoming pearly primrose-white as the blooms expand, large, high pointed center, produced on rigid stems, fragrant; growth vigorous and erect and free blooming. Price, 75c each.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. Hybrid Tea. Flowers pearly blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose, large and full; growth good and free. Price, 75c each.

Modesty. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a pearly cream color flushed with rose and veined with vermilion red, buds unusually long and pointed, of good form and sweetly scented; growth robust and exceptionally free flowering; a good garden variety. Price, \$1.00 each.

Molly Sharman-Crawford. Tea. Large, perfectly formed white buds with delicate greenish tinges becoming pure white on opening; delightfully fragrant. Price, \$1.25 each.

Niles Cochet. Tea. Flowers bright red on outer petals, lighter within; large, full, globular and high centered; growth vigorous and free flowering; an improvement on the popular Maman Cochet, of which it is a sport. Price, 75c each.

Old Gold. Hybrid Tea. Coppery orange. The long, slender pointed buds are vivid orange-red, tinted apricot; flowers semi-double with about two rows of petals. Very fragrant. A good grower and free bloomer; foliage glossy green. Price, 75c each.

Ophelia. Hybrid Tea. Flowers salmon-flesh shaded with rose, large good shape, standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and free flowering; good for forcing. Price, 75c each.

Ophelia Supreme. Hybrid Tea. Deep salmon, tinted apricot and peach; large, full and free. A handsome sport of Ophelia, with beautiful erect buds borne on long stems. Price, 75c each.

Papa Gentier. Rosy crimson with carmine center. Only moderately double, but has most beautiful buds. One of the freest blooming roses known. Perfectly adapted to California conditions, not a vigorous grower. Price, 75c each.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers a pure rose red in color; exceptionally large and full, buds also of large size and good type; growth upright, strong and vigorous; one of the largest (if not the largest) roses in cultivation. Price, 75c each.

Perle d'Or. Polyantha. Golden yellow with orange center. Another duplicate of Mlle. Cecile Brunner except for color, which is also entirely distinct from that of Etiole d'Or. A very beautiful little rose. Price, 75c each.

Persian Yellow. Austrian. Flowers deep golden yellow, of medium size, semi-double, and globular in form; growth robust and hardy. Price, 60c each.

Pink Maman Cochet. Tea. Rose pink with lighter creamy yellow center. Growth extremely strong. Price, 75c each.

Premier. Hybrid Tea. Flowers pure rose-pink throughout the season, lighter in summer and deeper in cooler weather, deliciously fragrant and borne on stiff thornless stems; growth rapid and with ample foliage and free flowering characteristics. Price, 75c each.

President Wilson. Hybrid Tea. Clear shrimp pink with a refined hue. Large flowers produced freely on erect, vigorous growths. A fine rose for exhibition purposes. Price, \$1.50 each.

Radiance. Hybrid Tea. A popular American rose that blooms all summer; it has long, upright stems, perfectly formed flowers of a lovely rosy pink color. Price, 75c each.

Ramona or Red Cherokee. Flowers about the size of Cherokee Single White; single, cherry carmine. Young plants often bloom nearly pink, but on older plants the color is better. Price, \$1.00 each.

Raymond. Perpetiana. Large, long, globular flowers, outer petals pink shading to carmine and orange in the center. Bush of erect habit and vigorous grower. Price, 75c each.

Rayon d'Or. Perpetiana. Clear, bright cadmium yellow; buds are a coppery orange, slightly flushed carmine, but the open flowers have a shade of yellow that is certainly distinct, and are fairly large, double, fragrant, and borne continuously. A moderately vigorous grower. Price, 75c each.

Red Letter Day. Hybrid Tea. Flowers of velvety texture and a brilliant glowing scarlet color and curious acetabulum-shaped formation; the blooms do not fade nor burn in the sun and are of medium size; growth erect, free branching and continuous flowering. Price, 75c each.

Red Radiance. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a clear cerise red, large, full and opening well; growth robust and vigorous, carrying the large, well-formed blooms on heavy erect stems; recognized as a fine garden variety. Price, 75c each.

Reine Marie Henriette. Hybrid Tea. Cherry Red. A great favorite among the climbers. Flowers are very large, full, freely borne, attractively colored and fragrant. An old standard variety which maintains its popularity. Price, 75c each.

Richmond. Hybrid Tea. Scarlet lightly shaded crimson. In the bud this closely resembles Liberty, but as the flowers open the color is better retained. Blooms freely and has good fragrance. Price, 75c each.

Rose Marie. Hybrid Tea. Flowers deep pink, beautiful formed buds, very free bloomer. Foliage clear green. Vigorous grower. Price, \$1.50 each.

Silver Columbia. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a handsome shade of pink changing to cream color at the tips, presenting a handsome and unique contrast to other varieties. Produced on long, stiff stems, fragrant; a free grower. Fine cut for cut flowers and decorative purposes. Price, \$1.00 each.

Silver Moon. Wichuriana. Flowers a creamy white, large and semi-double (often measuring four inches in diameter) borne in great profusion; foliage dark green and handsome; habit of growth climbing, robust and free branching. Price, \$1.00 each.

Soleil d'Or. Perpetiana. Fine golden yellow, shaded Nasturtium red. Flowers large, very full and rather stiff. Free flowering and extremely hardy, thriving readily in regions too cold for those with Tea blood. Price, 75c each.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Perpetiana. Flowers a strong sunflower yellow intensified at the center, large, full and handsome form with elongated petals, long pointed bud carried on long, stiff stems; foliage a brilliant green shade with few thorns; a strong grower of free branching habits. Price, \$1.50 each.

Souv. de Georges Pernet. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a beautiful oriental red, end of petals cochineal carmine, the entire bloom shaded with yellow, large, full and globular, buds carried on erect stems; growth robust and of a branching habit. Price, \$1.50 each.

Souv. de H. A. Verschuren. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a deep apricot-yellow passing to orange-yellow at the base and of good form, carried on long, stiff stems, sweetly perfumed, buds long and pointed; foliage dark green; growth robust and free. Price, \$1.50 each.

Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. Flower a handsome cadmium yellow with orange center, large, fairly full, cup shape, buds borne singly on long stems and pointed, opening up well; growth vigorous, upright, healthy and free flowering. Price, 75c each.

Sunset. Tea. Golden amber with a faint rusty tinge. A sport from the Perle des Jardins and the equal of that fine variety. New foliage is very beautiful. Price, 75c each.

Tausendschoen. Polyantha. Flowers soft pink when opening, the petals becoming reflexed with carmine as the blooms expand, medium size and double, produced in clusters; growth vigorous, climbing, almost thornless. Price, 75c each.

Ulrich Brunner. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers geranium red changing to carmine when fully open, large, fairly full, cup shaped, opens well, fragrant; growth vigorous, erect, hardy and free flowering. Price, 75c each.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Noisette. Orange yellow. Flowers rather small, but well formed and borne very profusely. This with its vigorous growth and healthy constitution, makes it a valuable and popular climber. Price, 75c each.

White Killarney. Hybrid Tea. Flowers pure white, fine shape and good substance; habit of growth vigorous and free flowering; a rose of deserved popularity. Price, 75c each.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. The greatest of all the Cochet's. Buds and flowers are magnificently formed and borne very freely. Like Maman Cochet, the stem is rather weak for the enormous flowers, otherwise almost faultless. Price, 75c each.

Willowmere. Perpetiana. A really fine rose of a pronounced coral-red color, suffused with carmine in the bud stage, which opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center and flushed carmine-pink towards the edges of the petals. Price, 75c each.

Wm. F. Dreer. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a soft, silvery shell pink, base of petals golden yellow, especially beautiful in all stages of development; foliage robust and unique, growth vigorous and free flowering; a good garden rose. Price, \$1.50 each.

Large Ornamental Trees

For Immediate Effects in the Planting of
Home Grounds, Parks and Gardens

In the adornment of home grounds and in plantings where immediate effects are desired, without waiting a number of years, it is advisable to use large specimen trees.

In order to meet the demand for trees of this character we have made it a point to reserve a certain number in our nurseries for this purpose. These trees will vary in age from twenty to thirty years. In other words they are specimens which have been carefully grown, and which have been side-boxed in advance of taking them out of the ground, so that they have a well established root-system in their containers.

We have had remarkable success in transplanting these large specimen trees, and know that if they receive ordinary care from the planter they very rarely fail to grow.

There is more or less variation in the shape, symmetry, and furnishing of specimen trees, therefore, it is impossible to make definite prices on this class of stock. We invite a personal inspection of these specimen trees wherever this is possible. Where not practicable, we will make the selection and prices in keeping with the character of the specimen furnished.

Our quotations must be considered minimum and maximum prices. The degree of variation between these figures depending very largely upon the character of the plant supplied.

Parties interested in large specimen trees will find a personal visit to our growing grounds a pleasant and interesting experience, and of decided advantage in making a selection of the trees they would like to have.

The following list will give intending purchasers an idea of what we have to offer in this line:

EVERGREENS

For detailed descriptions see preceding pages.

	Price Each
ABIES cephalonica	
30-inch box, 14 to 16 feet,	\$100.00 to \$250.00
ABIES concolor	
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$15.00 to \$30.00
ABIES nordmanniana	
24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$75.00 to \$100.00
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$30.00 to \$50.00
CEDRUS atlantica	
30-inch box, 20 to 24 feet,	\$100.00 to \$250.00
20-inch box, 12 to 14 feet,	\$75.00 to \$100.00
CEDRUS deodara	
30-inch box, 20 to 24 feet,	\$100.00 to \$250.00
CEDRUS libani	
20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet,	\$50.00 to \$100.00
CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana	
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$50.00 to \$75.00
CRYPTOMERIA japonica elegans	
16-inch box, 7 to 8 feet,	\$20.00 to \$50.00
CRYPTOMERIA japonica	
16-inch box, 7 to 8 feet,	\$20.00 to \$40.00
PICEA alba coerulesa	
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$15.00 to \$35.00
PICEA engelmanni	
24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet,	\$100.00 to \$200.00
PICEA maximowiczii	
24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet,	\$25.00 to \$75.00
PICEA orientalis	
20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$35.00 to \$50.00
PICEA pungens	
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$35.00 to \$75.00
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet,	\$20.00 to \$35.00
PICEA polita	
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet,	\$15.00 to \$35.00
PINUS radiata	
24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet,	\$20.00 to \$30.00
SEQUOIA gigantea	
20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet,	\$30.00 to \$75.00
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$20.00 to \$50.00
SEQUOIA sempervirens	
24-inch box, 20 to 24 feet,	\$50.00 to \$100.00
TAXUS baccata	
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$25.00 to \$50.00
TAXUS baccata washingtoni	
16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$25.00 to \$50.00
THUYA gigantea aurea	
20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$20.00 to \$35.00
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$15.00 to \$25.00



SPECIMEN TREES

Large ornamental trees are side-boxed far in advance of delivery; an insurance for safe transplanting

MAGNOLIA grandiflora	
20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$10.00 to \$25.00
PITTOSPORUM eugenioides	
20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet,	\$20.00 to \$35.00
PRUNUS laurocerasus	
20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$10.00 to \$25.00
PYRACANTHA crenulata	
16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$8.00 to \$15.00
PYRACANTHA angustifolia	
14-inch box, 4 to 6 feet,	\$12.00 to \$20.00
PHOENIX canariensis	
24-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$15.00 to \$40.00
TRACHYCARPUS excelsus	
20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$10.00 to \$25.00
TRACHYCARPUS fortunei	
20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$10.00 to \$25.00
TRACHYCARPUS nepalensis	
20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet,	\$10.00 to \$25.00

Correspondence is invited from intending planters and landscape gardeners in this class of plants.



Fruit Tree Department

Dependable Quality Trees. We offer you sound, healthy stock, prolific in fruiting and growing quality, true to name and vigorous, thereby insuring success in your orchard and garden operations. An experience covering three score years and over enables us to render a real service to intending planters in making an intelligent selection to meet their local conditions of soil, climate and situation. Order abundantly with a view to securing your full requirements before our large assortment is broken.

Quality endures, Price forgotten. There is scarcely another product that is more variable in quality than nursery plants, hence price is of secondary importance. The quotations given in this catalog are as low as is consistent with the high quality we maintain in all our shrubs and trees. Bear in mind that quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

Guides to Success. In addition to this regular retail plant catalog, we also issue two additional books that should be in the hands of every plant lover and fruit grower, either one of which is available at a nominal price while the present limited supply is available. The one possesses a strong appeal for the owners of home gardens, and the other to the planters of commercial fruit orchards.

Sixtieth Anniversary Plant Book. A handsome volume of 112 pages, beautifully illustrated with correctly planted home grounds and many rare trees and flowering plants. Describes in detail all the fruit and ornamental trees grown by the California Nursery Company at Niles and Modesto, besides correct planting and cultural directions, pruning and care of fruit and ornamental trees. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

Roeding's Fruit Growers' Guide. A practical treatise on every phase of commercial fruit culture in California, based on over thirty years' experience and observation as a large fruit grower, shipper and packer, and as a practical nurseryman. Tells its story in a simple and graphic manner both in text and illustrations covering a wide range of subjects in practical fruit culture. Invaluable as a reference book on every phase of California fruit growing. Price \$1.50 postpaid.

Thanking the many friends and patrons we have served for three score years, and looking forward to a continuance of their valued favors and a wider field of future service to the plant-loving public, we are,

Very truly yours,

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

Geo. C. Roeding,
President.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Graded by Caliper. All of our fruit trees are graded by caliper rather than by height. By doing this we are able to give our customers a more uniform grade of trees than by the old method of grading. Trees graded by caliper, when planted in orchard form and cut back, will be of uniform size and much more satisfactory to the planter. The following is the basis of size and caliper measurements for deciduous trees with the exception of Figs, Walnuts and Pomegranates:

- 6 to 8 grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- 4 to 6 grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 3 to 4 grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
- 2 to 3 grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Insuring Success. Fruit trees invariably leave the nursery in good condition; if reaching destination in poor shape, or when planted fail to grow satisfactorily, the causes may be attributed to one or more of several reasons, namely, a delay in transportation; to sudden changes in the weather (excessive heat or frost); to bad handling on the part of the purchaser; and finally, to a want of an intelligent appreciation of proper planting methods and after care. Success in planting operations depends on a few elemental things and fundamental practices that **MUST BE OBSERVED**. Assuming that soil and climatic conditions are favorable, and that the ground has been put in good tilth for the reception of the plants, these essentials may be summarized in their natural sequence as follows:

Precautions in handling fruit trees. Take the trees out of the bundles as soon as received; shake out all the packing material and place in a trench covering the roots with fine earth, being careful to sift it well among them.

After the trees are heeled in, water them freely to settle the soil around the roots, so as to exclude the air; or, if there is no water available, tamp moist soil around the roots as carefully as possible, otherwise the trees will dry out.

If the trees are delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry (usually indicated by the bark showing signs of shriveling), immerse them in a tank of water over night and the following day bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days. This will cause the trees to become normal, when they may be planted out.

Should trees be frozen in transit, place the package in a cellar (or some other place free from frost) until thawed out, when they can be unpacked and heeled in as directed above. Trees so treated will not be injured by having been frozen.

Before planting be sure to examine the trees carefully and cut the roots to a smooth surface, removing entirely all broken roots, using either a sharp knife or a pruning shear for this purpose. It is far better to have the roots shortened sufficiently so that they will point downward when planting rather than have them turn up their toes because of the carelessness on the part of the man doing the planting. Trimming at least half the growth off is better than leaving roots too long.

How to Plant. The hole should be dug at least six inches larger in every direction than required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make it friable before shoveling in. While one man is holding the tree in a vertical position, the other should shovel in the top soil, filling the hole up about three-fourths.

When this has been carefully done, pour in about 15 gallons of water, and on the following day (after it has settled away) level up the ground around the tree without tramping.

When planted in a loose alluvial soil, the tree may be set three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row, but in heavy clay or wet ground, have the tree stand the same height it did before transplanting.

The importance of Shade. On account of our long hot dry summers, it is of the utmost importance to protect the body of the tree to prevent sunscald. Burlap or paper may be used for this purpose, but tree protectors are the cheapest in the long run. These we can supply at reasonable prices. This protection will keep the borers out, as they very rarely attack a tree except at a point of injury.

Pruning. The top should be shortened in more or less, depending on the size, variety and condition of the trees. In commercial orchards it is customary to cut down the trees to at least twenty-four inches above the ground. With some trees, such as peaches and nectarines, it is advisable, (particularly on the larger grades) to leave at least four small branchlets, shortening these in to about two inches; these will start quickly when the sap begins to flow. If properly distributed, these branchlets may be used to form the permanent head of the tree.

Further Information. Our sixtieth (1925) Anniversary Catalog contains practical directions in detail on planting, cultivating, irrigating, pruning and general care of fruit trees, based on a third of a century's observation and experience in California. When in doubt consult its pages. A copy will be mailed by us (postage prepaid) to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

THE APPLE

In the temperate zone no variety of fruit is so widely distributed, nor has been more extensively planted than the apple. Following our rule, we have scaled down the list of varieties, cataloging only such kinds as have distinct characteristics, and which are of value, either for home use or from a commercial standpoint. Varieties are variable as to localities, and in planting in sections where apple culture is pursued commercially, the advice of an experienced grower should be sought as to the best varieties to plant.

	Each	Ten
6 to 8 grade	\$.75	\$6.00
4 to 6 grade70	5.50

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates that it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Arkansas Black (W). Large; round; regular; smooth and glossy; yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper.

Ben Davis (W). Large, handsome, striped and of average good quality; productive and late keeper.

Delicious (W). Large; ribbed and irregular; dark red where apples color well. A long keeper and of remarkably high quality in favorable locations.

Early Harvest (S). Medium size; pale yellow; tender, mild, fine flavor; erect grower and good bearer.

Esopus Spitzenburg (W). Large; tapering; light red, delicately coated with light bloom; flesh butter yellow, crisp, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best.

Gravenstein (S). Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on Coast.

Jonathan (F). Medium to large; conical; striped, mostly red; tender, juicy, rich vinous flavor; very productive; good keeper; one of the best varieties for table or market.

King David (W) (New). Fruit large, wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor are causing it to be a winner

Red Astrachan (S). Large; roundish; deep crimson; very handsome, juicy, good, rather acid; an early and abundant bearer.

Red June (S). Medium; irregular; deep red; good; very productive and early bearer.

Rome Beauty (W). Large; yellow striped with bright red; very handsome; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly. A long keeper.

Stayman's Winesap (W). Large; a seedling of Winesap and considered quite an improvement; yellow, well covered with dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid and of best quality.

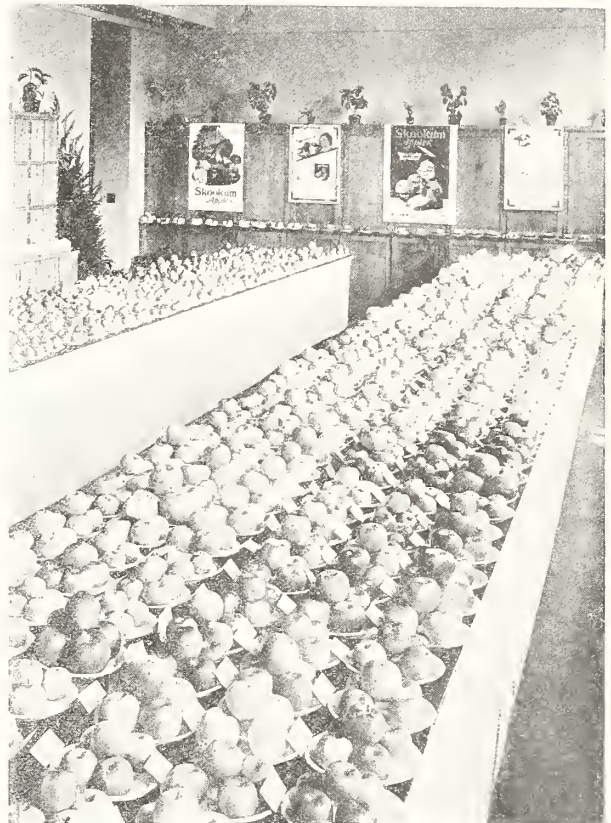
White Astrachan (S). Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white; a great favorite and one of the best summer apples.

White Winter Pearmain (W). Large; roundish; conical; pale yellow; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy with extra high flavor; one of the best.

Winter Banana (W). Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh fine grained with a very rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree healthy and vigorous. Commences bearing very young. Not a good keeper.

Yellow Bellflower (W). Very large; oblong; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; one of the very best.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (W). Large; yellow with brownish red cheek; firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich, high flavor. Generally considered the best winter apple in California. A great export apple and in great demand in England.



UNIVERSITY FRUIT EXHIBIT
One of our displays from our variety test orchard

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; late; tree remarkably vigorous.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree an erect, free grower, bears when two or three years old.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; large; red and yellow; tree a remarkably strong grower.

Whitney. Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm; juicy and flavor very pleasant. August.

Yellow Siberian. Large; beautiful golden yellow.

THE PEAR

The pear is a fruit cultivated throughout California and the Pacific States generally, extending into Mexico. It does well in all soils, but succeeds best on a heavy loam. Of the whole range of commercial fruits it seems to thrive in alkali soils and is being largely planted in vineyards and orchards where the

vines and trees have been killed. Pears are planted from 20 to 30 feet apart; on quince root 12 to 15 feet apart. Pruning is usually in the vase form of tree.

	Each	Ten
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.85	\$7.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.80	6.50

Pears on Quince 10 cents higher per tree than Pears on Japanese and Pear root.

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates whether it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Bartlett (S). Large; smooth; clear yellow; flesh white, juicy, buttery and highly perfumed. The most popular sort in this State; the best early variety and has no competitor for market or canning.

Beurre Bosc (F). A large and beautiful russety sort, very distinct, long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. A favorite among packers.

Beurre Clairgeau (F). Very large; pyriform; yellow, shaded red; nearly melting, high flavored; one of the earliest and most prolific bearers.

Beurre d'Anjou (F). Large; russety yellow, often with a fine red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting.

Beurre Hardy (F). Large, cinnamon russet; with sometimes a red cheek; juicy, melting, very pleasant flavor.

Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) (F). Small; greenish yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and aromatic. One of our most valuable table pears.

Doyenne du Comice (F). Large, pyriform; fine yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. A standard market variety.

Easter Beurre (W). Very large; yellowish green; fine grain, very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. One of the best keepers.

Forelle (Trout) (W). Oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, covered with red dots, hence the name Trout Pear; washed with deep red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous.

Glou Morceau (W). Large; clear yellow; fine grained, sugary, rich.

Howell (F). Large; light waxen yellow with small brown dots; juicy, melting, brisk, vinous; a valuable variety.

Lawson (Comet) (S). Medium to large; crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich and sweet.

Madeleine (S). Medium size; yellowish green; very juicy; melting and sweet; the earliest sort we have.

P. Barry (W). Large to very large; elongated pyriform; deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, rich and slightly vinous; tree healthy and regular bearer. A fine market variety because of its long keeping qualities without deterioration.

Seckel. (F). (Summer Seckel.) Rather small; regularly formed; yellow with russet red cheek; flesh cream color; flavor rich, spicy, unique and characteristic. Excels all other sorts in quality.

Winter Nelis (W). Medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor.



CHERRY TREE IN FLOWER

A wealth of blossoms in every section of this tree illustrates correct pruning methods

THE CHERRY

Strictly speaking the sections in which cherries can be grown to advantage are limited to localities where it does not get too hot during the summer months. In California the finest flavored and largest cherries are grown in the counties not too far distant from the San Francisco Bay region, and in the coastal sections generally, where the aridity of the climate is tempered by the sea air. The enormous profits realized from cherry orchards; the very excellent keeping qualities of many of the varieties, even when picked quite ripe, present a series of reasons for extending the field for the planting of cherries.

	Each	Ten
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.85	\$7.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.80	6.50

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU (Sweet Cherries)

Bing. Large; dark brown or black; very firm, late; vigorous grower with heavy foliage; a good shipping variety. July.

Black Tartarian. Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer; the best of the blacks. June.

Burbank. A highly flavored cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and ten days earlier. Not a very heavy bearer.

Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau. Larger than its parent; beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground; its keeping qualities render it the best shipping variety. June.

Chapman. Seedling of Black Tartarian; is earlier; ripens immediately after Early Purple Guigne; light bearer. June.

Early Purple Guigne. Small to medium; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy. Bears heavily and a regular cropper. June.

Lambert. Large size and good quality; deep, rich, red; flesh firm, and flavor unsurpassed; excellent shipping variety; inclined to be a shy bearer. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau. July.

Lewelling. (Black Republican, Black Oregon.) Large size; cross between Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter. Very late and good and desirable for pollinating other varieties. July.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Free grower and enormous bearer. July.



AH YEN WITH HIS FAVORITE PEAR

For a period of forty years he was in charge of our variety test orchard

DUKES AND MARELLOS (Sour or Pie Cherries)

Early Richmond. Red; acid; valuable for cooking; productive. July.
English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, rich, acid; productive and late. July.
May Duke. An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.
Reine Hortense. Very large; glossy red or deep pink, finely mottled; tender, juicy; nearly sweet; delicious.

THE PLUM

The plum in its geographical distribution on the West coast of the United States, and particularly in California, covers a wide range of soils and climates, being thrifty both along the Coast regions and in the interior valleys, and well up into the foothills.

There has been a tendency on the part of many growers to plant plum trees too close together. The Japanese types are of a less spreading habit than the European, but even the former should not be planted closer than 24 feet apart. Where the conditions are favorable for a strong, vigorous growth, it is a mistake to plant even this close.

	Each	Ten
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$6.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	5.50

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay.) Large, roundish; greenish yellow; fine flavor; highly recommended for canning. September.

Beauty. A late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.

Climax. Very large; heart shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red; flesh yellow. A superbly rich variety. Commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Vigorous grower and very productive. July.

Clyman. Large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening. July.

Diamond. Very large; oval; dark purple; flesh deep yellow, juicy, with a brisk, agreeable acid flavor. An immense bearer and one of the best shipping plums. August.

Giant. Fruit of large size, as its name implies; dark crimson on yellow ground; produced in great profusion; flesh firm, rich, sweet, delicious, and excellent shipper; freestone. Tree strong, handsome grower and an early regular, heavy bearer. August.

Grand Duke. A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich when ripe. August.

Jefferson. Large, oval; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy, luscious, high flavor; a very fine canning variety. August.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large; greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side; flesh very solid and firm when ripe; juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor; pit very small. A fine market variety. August.

President. An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. September.

Santa Rosa. Regarded as one of the best Japanese type of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. June.

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly round; dark red; flesh dark red; solid color from skin to pit; firm, rather juicy, fair flavor; pit very small. Extremely productive. August.

Shropshire Damson. The tree of this variety is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is small, oval in shape, with a purple skin covered with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit. One of these should be included in every home orchard. September.

Tragedy. Classified as a prune but in reality a plum. The tree is an upright strong grower, and is found in the central coast and interior valleys and foothill sections to be a heavy bearer, consequently it is recommended for planting in these sections. A good market variety; carries well. Dark purple in color; flesh a yellowish green; very juicy and rich. Early July.

Washington. Very large; roundish; greenish yellow, sometimes with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. August.

Wickson. Very large; yellow, overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. Remarkable for long keeping. Tree vigorous and upright. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; egg-shaped; yellow skin and flesh; rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. September.

THE PRUNE

Prunes and plums are so closely allied that remarks pertaining to one fruit are equally applicable to the other. Practically speaking the prune is characterized by its sweet, firm flesh, which has the property of drying and curing without the seed being removed.

	Each	Ten
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$6.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	5.50

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

Double XX Saratoga French Prune. This is a genuine bud sport of the French Prune. Of all the new types of French Prunes originated in recent years, this one gives promise of becoming a standard. It is only after careful observation of several orchards, ranging from five to seven years, that we concluded to offer it for sale. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of prune. The bearing quality of the trees have been fully demonstrated. In size it stands in line with the Imperial Epineuse.

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune). Medium size; oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, rich and delicious; freestone, fine for drying. The most popular variety in Oregon and Washington.

Hungarian. (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling.) Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market. Sept.

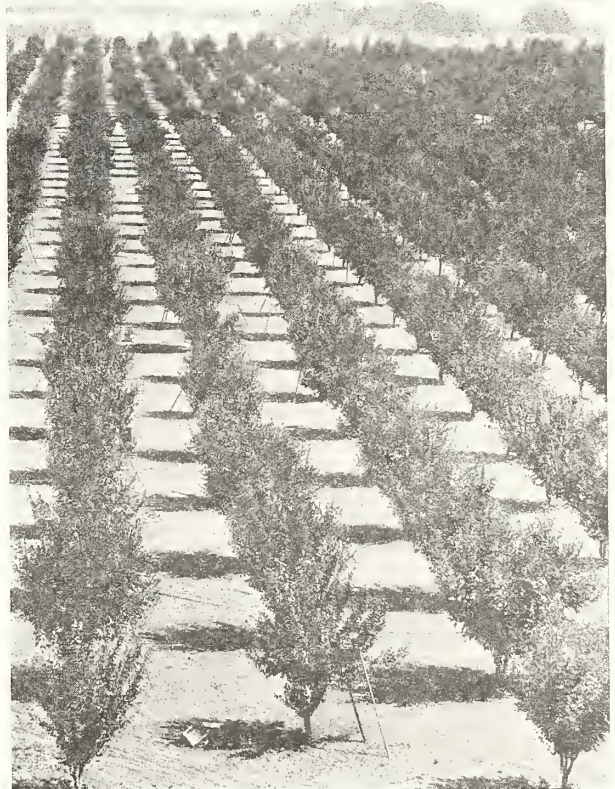
Imperial Epineuse. (Claire Mammoth.) Probably the largest (with the exception of the Saratoga XX prune) of the several French varieties. Trees are very heavy bearers, and if difficulty had not been experienced in processing the fruit, its popularity would have been pronounced. It was introduced from France some thirty years ago. The dried fruit averages forty to fifty to the pound, and is jet black when dried. When eaten fresh it has a most delicious and exquisite flavor. August.

Improved French Prune. (Petite D'Agen.) Identical with the French prune in every respect. Its superiority consists in the fruit running to larger sizes, and the trees being of a more willowy habit than the general run of French prune trees. The orchard from which the original buds were taken is fully thirty years old. We now have in bearing in our test orchard at Niles two hundred trees of this variety, which are the source of our budwood. This is an instance of bud selection which must appeal to every fruit grower.

Robe de Sargent. Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; a valuable drying and preserving variety. Dries larger and darker than French. August.

Silver. Large and handsome, oval in shape, light yellow skin; flesh firm, rich and sweet, and adheres to the stone. Fruit shaped like a prune, with the qualities of a plum. Tree a very heavy bearer. September.

Sugar. Extremely early, very large; yellow flesh, tender and sugary; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. Inferior in quality to the French Prune types.



A TYPICAL CALIFORNIA PRUNE ORCHARD
Trees supplied by us. Observe the vigor and uniform habit of growth

The New Burton Prune

The Best Commercial Prune in Existence

HISTORY, QUALITY AND VALUES

Like many other of our fruits possessing high commercial rank this new variety took inception on a commercial orchard where economic values are dominant. The plant breeder, Mr. R. E. Burton, of Vacaville, has been a practical orchardist and a keen observer and close student of tree and plant life for nearly half a century. An Englishman by birth, he came to California in 1874, and in May of the same year we find him settled in Vacaville Valley, engaged actively in horticulture, first as a fruit grower, and later in research work and the exploitation of new varieties. Touching the history of the Burton prune, he says:

"In my early horticultural work I secured trees of the Imperial Epineuse-prune from John Rock, (then head of the California Nursery Company) and also trees of the Clairac Mammoth prune from Felix Gillett. This was in 1886. When these trees came into bearing it was found that both were one and the same thing. In 1896 I grafted part of a Tragedy tree into Rock's Imperial Epineuse; it was a seed from this tree that produced the prune now known as the 'Burton Prune'."

"From the seed of this tree I grew in 1906 about 75 to 100 seedlings on the banks of a creek near my home, the half of which were destroyed before I discovered my loss. Out of the remainder, however, I found one tree of an unusual and striking appearance, from which I took buds, put them into sucker growth on an old peach stump in the orchard. From this bud I harvested some prunes that were so unusual as to size, quality of flesh, color and character of skin and drying advantage that I thought it really worth while to continue experimenting with the new fruit. In 1915 I worked over about 160 trees in the orchard, chiefly almond and some Myrobolan. In 1920 I harvested my first crop, which was sold (dried) to Mr. Abrahamsen (of Guggenheim & Co., San Francisco) mixed with the Imperial Epineuse variety grown in the same orchard. For several years this practice was continued. Mr. Abrahamsen was unstinted in his praise of what is now the Burton prune, which I had by that time named the 'Date'. Correspondence with the U. S. Department of Agriculture advised against this, as there was already a prune under that name.

Description. The New Burton Prune is pre-eminently a drying fruit. Season middle August-September; Quality—Distinctly drying, though in a limited way also desirable in the fresh state; Fruit—in type like the French prune (Petite d'Agen) but in size the largest and best drying commercial prune yet introduced; in shape obovate, necked at the base. The remarkable size the fruit attains on unirrigated land in the Vacaville Valley is a pronounced factor in its favor; Skin a rich violet-purple covered with a light blue bloom; Flesh a rich golden yellow, fine grained, tender, sweetly acidulous, aromatic and sprightly; pit oval, flattened and somewhat ribbed; separates freely from the flesh when fully ripe. The pit is small when compared to the immense size of the fruit, which averages 20-30 to the pound.

Tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower, a consistent and regular bearer of good crops, leaves very large, thick, smooth, with serrated margins; very resistant to the attacks of red spider.

GIVE THE BURTON A TRIAL

For several years we have had the behavior and quality of the Burton prune under close and critical observation, which fact has lead to the conviction that it is destined to be widely planted wherever the prune has attained commercial rank. An experience covering over half a century in operating orchards and growing trees affords a background on which to form an intelligent judgment, which is that no intending planter will make a mistake in selecting the Burton prune in the planting of a commercial prune orchard.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 grade.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.90	8.00

Wood for grafting purposes, 50c per ft.

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities



THE BURTON PRUNE

Will take first place as the best drying and shipping prune

ENDORSED BY FRUIT AUTHORITIES

The Select Trade Will want It.—"The Burton is a splendid prune, having much more flavor when stewed than smaller varieties; my family was delighted with it. In my judgment there will undoubtedly be quite a large demand for it from the select trade."—Peter Bisset, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wins a Place in Eastern Markets.—"We have just received a letter from the people to whom we shipped all the Burton prunes last year. They watched all sales and found that they received repeat orders on this variety. This was just what we wanted to know; they also ask if we can send them all we have this year, and they will again distribute the Burtons another year to their patrons. This is a good way to establish its commercial value. We would like to have all you produce again next year, and are willing to pay whatever the market price is. About how many will you have this year? How do you think they will run for sizes? To our way of thinking, however, they will all practically run 20-30's."—Napa Fruit Company, by R. M. Butler, manager.

Firm, Sweet, Fine Grain and Flavor.—"The Burton prune is at this writing ripening in Mr. Burton's orchard. The trees are a wonderful sight, bending almost to the ground under their load of prunes, many of which weigh two ounces each and practically all of which will average larger than 30 to the pound dried. The new prunes are handled and cured in the same way that French prunes are and it takes them only a very few hours longer to cure, than the much smaller French variety. They do not show any bruised injuries from ordinary handling, and are a beautiful yellow color clear to the pit. They hang well on the trees until thoroughly ripened when a light shake makes them drop. They dry into firm, sugary, fine-textured, fine flavored prunes which a Napa packer pronounced the best he had ever handled after he had dried some last fall."—R. E. Hodges in The Pacific Rural Press.

THE APRICOT

The Apricot is a native of Asia Minor and the higher regions of Central Asia. As a commercial proposition, California has practically a monopoly in apricot culture, as in no other section of the United States is it produced in quantities at so small an expense, and with so little risk of crop failure. For canning, evaporating and drying, as well as for use in the fresh state, the fruit can hardly be excelled. It seems particularly well adapted to the coastal counties, where the fruit attains the largest size and has the highest flavor. In the warmer interior valleys it has a distinct advantage in that it ripens its fruit fully a month earlier than in the cooler sections of the State. Never plant apricot trees closer than 24 feet apart.

4 to 6 grade.....	Each	Ten
3 to 4 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50
	.65	5.00

Blenheim. Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow, juicy and fairly rich; vigorous grower and regular, prolific bearer. July.

Derby Royal. Not quite as large as the Royal and although not a new variety by any means, it has come into considerable prominence in recent years due to its early ripening qualities. Trees bear heavily and the fresh fruit commands not only a ready sale but very high prices because of its earliness.

Hemskirke. Strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs in bearing better and ripening a little earlier and more evenly. August.

Moorpark. One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red, flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor; a favorite canning variety. In some sections a shy and irregular bearer. August.

Newcastle. Medium size, round, well shaped; a shade smaller than the Royal, and two or three weeks earlier. July.

Routier's Peach. (Bergetts French.) Originated near Sacramento. Large, yellow in shade; deep orange mottled or splashed with red in the sun; flesh juicy and rich, with high flavor. July.

Royal. A standard variety; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; equally valuable for canning and drying. July.

Tilton. Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than any other variety. July.



ONE-YEAR-OLD BUDDED PEACH TREE

Exhibiting a robust root development, fine habit of growth and thrifty top—the proof of quality in our stock

THE PEACH

For size, flavor, color, and shipping qualities, the peaches grown in this State have a national reputation. The tree prefers a light, deep, sandy loam, preferably inclined to be dry rather than too moist, but well drained. It should be not less than three or four feet deep, the more depth the better.

California enjoys a monopoly of canning and drying peaches, being the main source of supply in the United States. In addition the state also ships an immense volume of this fruit in the fresh state.

4 to 6 grade,	Each	Ten
3 to 4 grade,	\$.65	\$5.00
	.60	4.50

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

FREESTONES

Admiral Dewey. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; perfect freestone; flavor good. One of the best early yellows. Ripens soon after Triumph. July.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, very juicy and sweet, with brisk, agreeable flavor. Very early. July.

Briggs' May. Medium size; round; white with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and very sweet. July.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. August.

Foster. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties for home use and commercial planting. August.

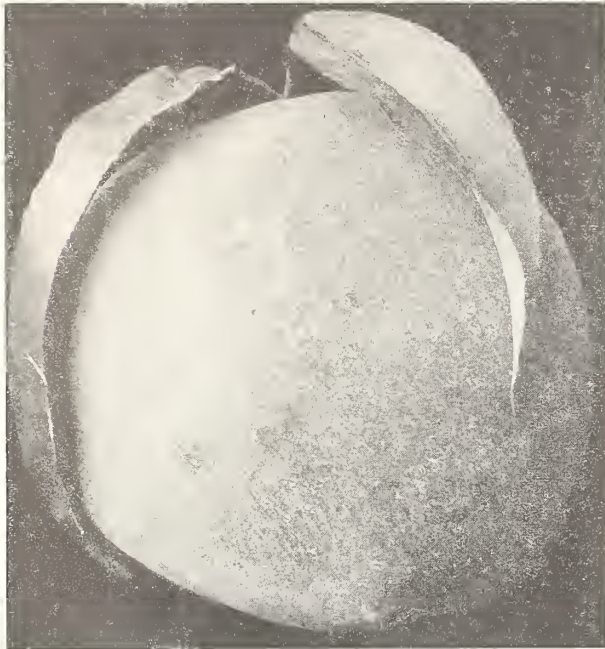
Hale's Early. Large, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red and can be readily separated from flesh when fully ripe. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and delicious; adheres partially to the pit. July.

J. H. Hale. A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint an outstanding variety for shipping and drying. August.



APRICOT TREE IN OUR TEST ORCHARD

The question of pruning is solved when trees produce fruit like this one



PEAK CLING PEACH

The great favorite midsummer Canning Peach

Late Crawford. Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. August.

Lovell. A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh clear yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach and dries well. Very prolific. August.

Mayflower. Introduced to the Pacific Coast by ourselves a few years ago as "the earliest peach known." Results have fully substantiated this claim and it still holds that title. It is absolutely red all over, with white flesh of excellent flavor. As large as Alexander and ripens three weeks earlier at Niles. June.

Muir. An excellent bearer, and does not curl; fruit large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit; a fine shipper and one of the leading canning peaches in the United States; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced. August.

Salway. Large; yellow with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow; very juicy, melting and rich; the most valuable late variety. September.

Strawberry. Medium size; oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and of a very delicious flavor. August.

Susquehanna. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. August.

CLINGSTONES

Elberta Cling. Said to have originated in the Sacramento Valley. A very large, highly colored peach, almost globular in shape. In many respects similar to Levy's Late, and ripening very late in the season. Red at the pit; quality the very best. September.

Heath Cling. The most delicious of all clingstones; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white; very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor. September.

Levy's Late Cling (Henrietta Cling). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy. Productive and ripens late. October.

Palora Cling. Large yellow cling, with faint blush; of fine texture; firm and rich; one of the best clingstone varieties for canning. Ripens in August.

Peak Cling. One of the most desirable clings for canning; skin slightly colored when exposed to sun; flesh a clear yellow to the pit; of fine texture and excellent flavor. Classed with the Palora and Hauss Cling varieties. August.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and of high flavor. One of the best canning sorts. September.

Seller's Orange Cling. A variety of Orange Cling of largest size; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. Ripens with Late Crawford in August.

Strawberry Cling (George's Late Cling). Large, yellow striped with red; flesh white, red around pit; heavy and uniform bearer. September.

Tuscan Cling. Large; yellow; heavy bearer and one of our best Clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canners on account of its early ripening, being one of the first to ripen. July.

THE NECTARINE

There is a mistaken idea that the nectarine is a cross between the peach and something else, while it is really nothing more nor less than a smooth skinned peach. The trees bear fully as well as the peach, and for canning, drying, and shipping, it has so many points in its favor that it is difficult indeed to comprehend why planters have not engaged in nectarine culture more extensively than they have.

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50

Advance. Large, round; skin green on shaded parts, blotched with red and brown on sunny side; flesh greenish white, rich and sugary, with rich flavor. The earliest nectarine. July.

Gower. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. No fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early nectarine. We strongly recommend it for home and commercial planting. Fruit very firm, freestone, and almost completely splashed with crimson. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Strong grower, bears abundantly. July.

New White. (Large White.) Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge or red when exposed; flesh white; tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. The most widely planted and popular variety in this State. August.

Stanwick. Originated in England from seed brought from Syria, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best nectarine in existence today. Very large, almost globular, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. Will average fully two and one-half inches in diameter. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August and September.

Victoria. Large, round and somewhat flat at the top; skin greenish yellow crimson on side exposed to the sun; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A valuable drying and shipping variety. August.

THE QUINCE

Its distribution is quite general, doing as well in the warm interior valleys as in the cooler coastal regions. In fact it thrives wherever there is sufficient moisture, or irrigation is practicable. On account of its wide adaptability, quinces are deserving of much more attention than they have been receiving. The trees are tremendous bearers.

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.80	\$6.50
3 to 4 grade.....	.75	6.00

Apple. (Orange) Large; roundish, with short neck; beautiful bright golden yellow; an old favorite.

Pineapple. Fruit very large, apple-shaped, clear yellow; flesh very tender; can be eaten raw like an apple; makes a high-flavored jelly.

Smyrna. Extremely large; elongated; lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower with heavy foliage; very prolific. Ripens with Orange.



SMYRNA QUINCE TREE

Quince trees are good bearers and do well in all sections of the country

THE FIG

No deciduous tree grown in the semi-tropical and temperate zones adapts itself to a wider range of climates and soils than the fig. Figs can be used for such a variety of purposes, namely drying, canning, preserving, shipping in the fresh state, and for home use, that a wide range is open for their successful exploitation. To produce the finest dried figs, with the thinnest skin, and rich in sugar, a warm, dry, climate is an important factor. They will withstand a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months without being injured.

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50

Calimyrna (Smyrna). The genuine Smyrna fig packed under the name of "Erbeyli" (signifying fine fig) in Asia Minor, and known in Turkish as "Lop," and in Greek as "Lopia." Large to very large; turbinate, pyriform; very short, stalk short; ribs distinct; orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. The dried figs contain 64 per cent sugar, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna fig. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry when it falls and requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun. This is the world-famous fig of commerce.



CALIMYRNA FIG TREE

An object lesson in good care and proper pruning methods



CALIMYRNA FIG

The genuine fig of commerce

Duro Black (Portuguese Black). Recognized as the largest of all figs, and with another important factor in its favor, it thrives equally as well in the cool coast sections as it does in the interior valleys. In the former it averages larger size than when grown in the valleys. The reason why it has not been more extensively planted is because little known. There are scattered trees in the Niles territory which never fail to produce a succession of crops of excellent fruit. Skin smooth, violet black, with green neck; pulp reddish, except near the skin, where it is of a violet hue. August.

Mission (California Black). The well known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black, when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to large size and bears immense crops.

White Adriatic. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic and changes to an amber color when dried.

White Endrich (Kadota). Introduced over forty years ago by the well known nurseryman, Mr. W. B. West, of Stockton; original name lost and given name of Endrich after a fruit grower in the vicinity of Stockton, by Mr. West. Has been sold under the following names: White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, Smyrna, Kadota. Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Never sours when planted in dampest locations.

CAPRI FIGS

These are the wild figs which furnish the pollen by which the Smyrna figs are fertilized through the aid of the fig-wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) that lives and breeds in the capri figs. Without capri figs the Smyrna figs cannot be made to bear. For orchard purposes one capri fig for twenty Calimyrna is sufficient, but if only one Calimyrna is planted it is still necessary to have a capri fig tree.

Wild or Capri Figs

Roeding's Capri No. 1. A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops, Profichi, Mammoni and Mamme. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the *Blastophaga*.

Roeding's Capri No. 2. A very upright grower, branches very slender; leaves small. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop, maturing somewhat later than the foregoing. It is valuable because it lengthens the season of earification of the Smyrna figs.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety; branches much heavier and more closely joined than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of figs with insects than either of the other two varieties. The earliest of all.

Stanford. A good all around variety. Tree a very rapid grower and heavy bearer of large figs full of galls. Figs mature after the No. 3.

THE PERSIMMON

There are great possibilities in the culture of this most delicious fruit. It will adapt itself to a wide range of localities. The fruits will very often hang on until January, providing there have been no heavy frosts.

Grafted on Persimmon Root

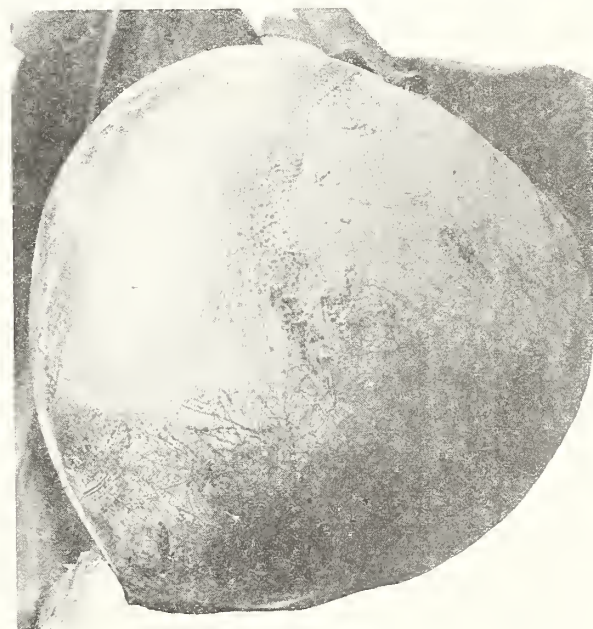
	Each	Ten
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.75	\$16.00
3 to 4 grade.....	1.50	13.50

Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

Hachiya. Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best. Dried quite extensively in its native home, Japan. One of the earliest.

Hyakume. The name means "Hundred Momme," a weight equal to four-fifths of a pound and referring to its size, fruit very large, slightly oblate; skin orange yellow; flesh rusty brown, with many purple or dark spots, and but few seeds; ripens early, and not astringent even when hard.

Tanenashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer.



HACHIYA PERSIMMON

One of the earliest and best varieties; dried quite extensively in Japan

The Nut Fruits

Nothing can be more alluring than the ownership of a walnut or almond orchard, or the possession of a few chestnut, pecan, filbert and pistache nut trees. The walnut, where soil conditions are to its liking, also the chestnut and pecan are admirably adapted to boulevard and roadside planting, giving a beauty to the landscape in addition to their economic values for their crops of edible nuts. Observations in Europe on the part of the writer certainly were impressive from the fact that a large per cent of the nut crops in the Mediterranean region are the result of roadside plantings. A similar practice can be advantageously followed in the adornment of California highways by the use of nut bearing trees.

THE ALMOND

Almond trees are budded on almond and peach roots, never on apricot root. The almond root should be planted on sandy, gravelly soils, where there is an absence of moisture during the late summer months. The peach root should always be given the preference on loamy, compact soils, which are retentive of moisture. A well-drained warm soil and a locality where there is not too frequent an occurrence of frost in the spring are the requisites to make almond culture a success. Cross-pollination is an interesting phase of almond culture, and although no exhaustive experiments have been made to determine how far reaching, nevertheless alternating three to six rows of a variety has a very marked effect on improving the yield.

Budded on either Almond or Peach Seedlings

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade	\$.65	\$5.00
3 to 4 grade60	4.50

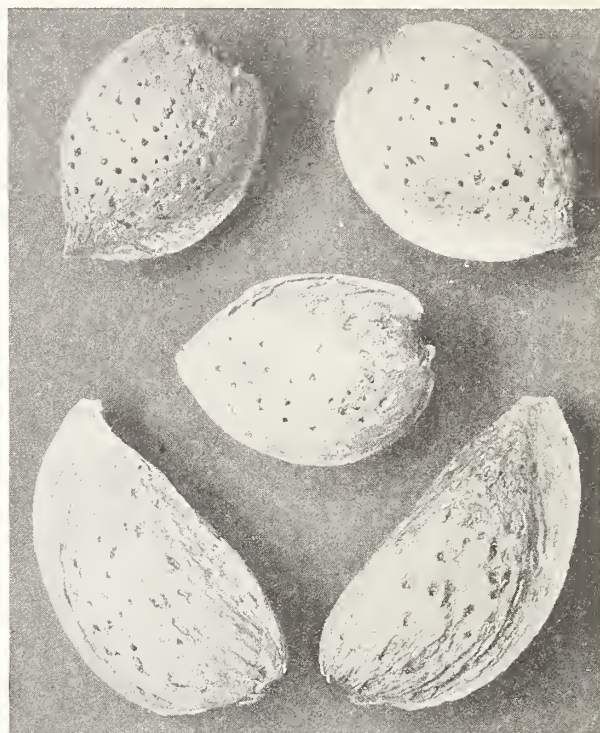
Write for our special Price List of fruit trees in commercial quantities

Drake's Seedling. Of the Languedoc class; very prolific and a regular, abundant bearer.

Eureka (New). The Eureka, on account of the similarity of the kernel in shape and flavor to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it. It differs in two essentials from the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is paper-shell. The tree is an exceptionally strong grower and heavy cropper.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily, shells soft, but perfect.

Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut growers. Nuts are long with very hard shells. The kernels are of very superior flavor, long and plump, filling the entire cavity. On account of its tendency to bloom early it is a rather shy bearer.



STANDARD ALMONDS

Top, I. X. L. Center, Drake's Seedling. Bottom, Ne Plus Ultra

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy and rather upright grower; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell.

Texas Prolific. Nut medium size; shells perfect and well filled. As the name indicates, this is a very heavy and regular bearer. It is of the greatest value for planting with other sorts to increase their yield by aiding in pollination. Tree is a fine, strong grower.

THE CHESTNUT

Its dark, green glossy foliage and its wide spreading habit renders the chestnut tree available as an avenue tree or planted as a single specimen or in groups, while its nuts give it an added economic value. Where solitary trees fail to bear, the staminate and pistillate blossoms do not mature at the same time. Does well in the coastal regions, and adapts itself to most any situation.

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 grade	1.25	10.00

Italian. A very rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Nuts large and of the very best quality. We regard this as a most excellent variety.

THE FILBERT

Much interest is being manifested in their culture in the northwest and a number of orchards in this section are producing profitable crops of nuts. The trees should be grown in the bush form rather than as trees. There is but little expense attached to the harvesting of filberts; it is a foregone conclusion that a crop failure in California will never be known, because of its late blooming tendencies.

Grown from Layers

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade	\$1.50	\$12.50

Cosford. Nut large; oblong; husk hairy; shell remarkably thin; kernel of excellent flavor. Good bearer.

Fertile de Coutard. Nut very large; broad pointed, kernel full and highly flavored; early and abundant bearer.



CHESTNUTS IN THE BURR

The tree is not only strikingly ornamental but also very profitable for its nuts

Merveille de Bolwiller. Nut large; rounded at the base, tapering to a point; shell thick; kernel fine flavored. Bears regularly and nuts always filled.

Nottingham Prolific. Nut medium sized; obtusely ovate; shell thick; kernel full and fine flavored; a light producer.

Prolific Cob. Nut very large; oblong; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and of a very rich flavor; one of the best.

Purple Leaved. Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs. Bears good nuts.

THE PECAN

The trees thrive in a great variety of soils, doing well in a stiff clay, or porous sand, and in Texas they are said to do well on soils underlaid with hardpan, provided proper precautions are taken to blast it before planting. The planting of trees should be confined to soils where moisture is either supplied by natural means or irrigation. For planting along irrigation ditches the pecan is the ideal tree as it will thrive without cultivation and ripens its nuts after the water is turned out of the ditches. The advisability of planting only named varieties of grafted or budded trees is conceded by experienced planters.

Grafted on Pecan Seedlings

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade.....	\$5.00	\$40.00

Stuart. It is through this variety that the value of the paper shell pecan over the seedling types became recognized. A standard variety in commercial orchards today. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan. Tree a vigorous grower; nuts large; desirable in shape and fine in appearance; always well filled; meat a good flavor.

Success. Of recent introduction. Nut large, cylindrical and tapering at the apex; shell thin, and parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of good quality. Tree vigorous and a regular cropper.

THE PISTACHIO

While the Pistachio is of very easy culture it is necessary to have one tree with the staminate or male blossoms to fertilize the flowers on the trees bearing the edible nuts. It requires about one male tree to fifty of the fruit producing, nut bearing trees. If the male tree is not present the female will produce nuts, but they will all be hollow shelled.

Budded on Pistachio Seedlings

	Each	Ten
3 to 4 grade.....	\$2.50	\$20.00

Bronte. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this variety has been thoroughly tried out and has been found well adapted to California soil and climatic conditions. Nuts fully an inch long, borne in large clusters.

Red Aleppo. Very similar to the preceding in growth and general habit, bears equally well. The skin covering the nut has a slight, reddish, yellow tinge, causing it to present a very pleasing appearance on the tree. Nuts are very well filled.

THE WALNUT

This tree prefers a rather loamy, deep, rich soil. The tree is practically free from insect pests, and when once established requires little care as far as pruning is concerned. Good and thorough cultivation is necessary for activity in the growth of the tree, causing it to respond with bountiful crops. The planting of seedling walnut trees has been generally abandoned, on

account of the many advantages of grafted trees, which may be summed up as follows: (1) they usually commence to bear profitable crops much earlier than seedlings; (2) they reproduce the variety from which buds and grafts were taken, so there is an absolute certainty that the character of the parent tree will be transferred to the young stock; (3) perpetuation of the bearing qualities of the parent tree with nuts of identical quality.

Grafted on California Black Walnut Root

	Each	Ten
8 to 10 grade.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
6 to 8 grade.....	1.75	15.00

Cut-Leaved. A most graceful ornamental tree, particularly adapted to gardens and lawns; foliage deeply cut and lacinated; nut large, elongated, smooth shell; kernel sweet and well filled; very best quality. Hardy where other soft shell walnuts are not; withstands zero weather.

Eureka. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blossoms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Franquette. Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full-fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

Mayette. One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

Payne's Seedling. A large shapely walnut which had its origin in Campbell, Santa Clara County. First discovered by Geo. C. Payne through whose efforts it has been brought up to its present state of perfection. Fully as large as the Franquette. Bears regularly and heavily.

Placentia Perfection. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara soft-shell. Most popular walnut in the southern part of the State. Nut large; shell smooth and thin; kernel white and sweet.

THE OLIVE

The great food value of the pickled olive and olive oil is recognized throughout the world. In the countries of Europe and Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea the planting of olives has reached vast proportions.

Likewise olive culture has attained distinctive commercial rank in California, the acreage being quite large. California olive oil and pickled olives are of fine quality. The tree does well in all sections of the state.

Grown from Cuttings or Grafted

	Each	Ten
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper.....	1.25	10.00

Asolano. Bears early; very large, exceeded only by Sevillano; proportion of pit to fruit smallest of all; one of the best pickling sorts.

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy and a regular and prolific bearer.

Mission. Tree a handsome upright grower and fine for avenues. Medium to large, excellent for pickles; makes a superior oil.

Sevillano (True Spanish Queen). The tree is a strong grower, with spreading branches; leaves large and long. The olives are picked green, pickled and exported from Spain under the name of the "Queen Olive." It is the largest commercial olive known.



ENGLISH WALNUT TREES ON BLACK WALNUT ROOT

Being profitable and ornamental, the walnut is extensively planted as an avenue and border tree

Citrus and Tropical Fruits

Citrus fruits are grown commercially in the northern, central and southern belts of California, but chiefly in the latter and the warmer regions of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. The orange and the lemon are one of California's chief horticultural productions, the annual output being in the neighborhood of 50,000 carloads. The tree is partial to a friable sandy loam soil possessing good drainage, and is decidedly favorable to moisture in the summer months, hence irrigation is essential. Our trees are all grown from selected buds cut from record performance trees, hence are dependable and true to label. Where soil and climate is favorable every family orchard and garden should possess at least a few citrus trees.



A YOUNG CITRUS GROWER

With his arms full of golden Washington navel oranges which he is proudly exhibiting

THE ORANGE

Budded on Sour Orange Seedlings

	Each	Ten
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper.....	1.50	12.50

Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market.

Valencia Late. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California.

THE LEMON

Budded on Sour Orange Seedlings

	Each	Ten
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper.....	1.50	12.50

Eureka. Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, sweet rind; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially in coast regions.

Lisbon. Tree of large growth; thorny; fruit medium size, oblong, fine-grained; rind of medium thickness; strong acid; few seeds; a good keeper; popular at interior points especially.

Villa Franca. A strong-growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless; withstands lower temperature than any other variety.

THE LIME

Budded on Sour Orange Seedlings

	Each	Ten
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper.....	\$2.50	\$20.00

Bearss Seedless. Very large; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive and matures fruit the year round.

Mexican. Largely used in California for hedges; fruit large and excellent.

THE POMELO. Grapefruit

Budded on Sour Orange Seedlings

	Each	Ten
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper.....	1.50	12.50

Marsh's Seedless. One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish, skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality.

THE CITRON

This tree is even more tender than the lemon, and should, therefore, be planted where there is little danger from frost.

On Sour Orange Seedlings

	Each	Ten
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper.....	\$3.00	\$25.00

Citron of Commerce. Large, weighing from 3 to 5 lbs.; shaped like a lemon; skin bright yellow, smooth and very glossy. The tree is of dwarf habit, with large glossy leaves and very ornamental.

THE POMEGRANATE

Growers of pomegranates are finding an increased demand for the fruit and there seems to be much encouragement for the planting of a considerable acreage at this time.

Grown from Cuttings

	Each	Ten
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.60	\$4.50

Paper Shell. Very large; skin thin; pale yellow with crimson cheek.

Sweet Fruited. Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp.

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor.

THE AVOCADO. Alligator Pear

A tropical or subtropical pear-shaped or spherical fruit of great food value, which will undoubtedly become one of the leading commercial subtropical fruits. Recent experiments have demonstrated that this highly nutritious, nutty flavored fruit may be grown wherever the orange thrives, but commercially should not be planted where the temperature goes below 28° Fahrenheit. Where conditions will permit no one should neglect to plant one or more trees of this delicious fruit.

Budded on Hardy Avocado Seedlings

	Each	Ten
4 to 5 ft.....	\$6.00	\$50.00

Fuerte. Skin quite smooth, of greenish color; flavor excellent with a high percentage of oil. One of the standard winter ripening varieties.

Puebla. Medium to large, roundish oval; skin smooth, glossy purple, medium thick; flesh very rich; bears young and heavily. Ripens in winter months.

Sharpless. Very large, elongated pyriform; skin thick, purplish black; flesh rich, melting; has size, quality, and a very small seed. Ripens in winter months.

Spinks. Almost spherical; weighs 16 to 20 ounces; skin thick, purplish black; flesh cream colored and highly flavored. Very precocious and heavy bearer. Ripens spring to summer.

THE LOQUAT

A beautiful, evergreen shrub, or tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, bearing pear-shaped fruit of a pleasant acidulous flavor and lemon yellow color. The large budded varieties listed below are far superior to the seedlings usually grown. The loquat is used quite extensively for making jellies, jams and preserves. Trees are easily grown and may be planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

	Each	Ten
2 to 3 ft., Extra Selected.....	\$3.00

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated, larger than Giant; proportion of flesh larger than usual.

Giant. Introduced from Japan; fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow, when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm and of a distinctive medium rich flavor, flesh deep orange.

Victor. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a variety of superior excellence.

THE JUJUBE. Chinese Date Plum

Our stock of Jujubes consists of the very best varieties. The fruits ripen in the fall and winter months.

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 grade.....	\$2.00	\$15.00

THE CAROB TREE—St. JOHN'S BREAD
(*Ceratonia Siliqua*)

The saccharine seed-pods are of value as food for horses, cattle and hogs. A fine tree for dry situations, doing exceptionally well in the southern part of California near the coast, particularly near the sea where it will thrive in rocky soils.

	Each	Ten
Budded on Carob Seedlings.....	\$2.50	\$20.00

Bolser. Comes into bearing when very young. Chemical analysis shows that the pods contain 52% sugar.

Excelsior. Of recent introduction. The fruit pods are of medium size containing a high percentage of sugar. Foliage shaded deep green. Very ornamental and useful tree.



ONE OF OUR ANNUAL EXHIBITS

We make it a practice to exhibit at state and district fairs. The fruit here shown was grown on our own orchards and vineyards

Table, Raisin and Wine Grapes

THE GRAPE

No other horticultural crop covers quite so wide a range of country as the grape does in California. Every county in the state grows grapes, some more so than others, and certain varieties are more dominant in one section than in another. The varieties we offer are the recognized standards as raisin, table and juice grapes. Located in the heart of the grape-growing section of California, our nurseries have produced millions of the vines now bearing the enormous tonnage of grapes harvested each year. We shall continue to grow only high quality, fine rooted vines. Our stock of vines is complete and they are grown on new land, producing a vigorous root system.

GRAPE VINES

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
1 Year.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$7.50

Table, Raisin and Foreign Wine Varieties

We have indicated the time of ripening by periods. In explanation: Those ripening first are classified under the 1st period; varieties ripening in the fall, under the 2nd period, and the late types are designated as 3rd period.

Black Hamburg. A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere. 2nd period.

Cornichon. Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick, a good shipping grape. 3rd period.



GROS GUILLAUME (RIBIER)
Our most popular black table grape

Emperor. Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. 3rd period.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly flavor; a splendid shipping grape. 2nd period.

Gros Colman. (Fresno Beauty.) Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse; but juicy and sweet. 3rd period.

Malaga. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. 1st period.

Muscat. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. 2nd period.

Rose of Peru. (Black Prince). Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. 2nd period.

Sultana. Bunches compact, tapering; berries rather small; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless. 1st period.

Sultanina Rosea. (Pink Thompson Seedless). Bunches compact, shouldered and very large. Single bunches frequently weigh four pounds each. Berries much larger than Thompson's Seedless, color same as Flame Tokay; quality as good, perfectly seedless. 1st period.

Thompson's Seedless. Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. 1st period.

Foreign Wine Varieties

Alicante Bouschet. More in demand than any other variety of wine grape. This is due to its heavy bearing and the fact that its juice is deep red. 2nd period.

Carignan. Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. Vine a fine grower and abundant bearer. 2nd period.

Feher Zagos. Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish green; flavor very fine; valuable sherry grape. 1st period.

Grenache. A strong-growing variety; bunches conical, rather loose; berries bluish black; makes excellent wine, but requires age. 2nd period.

Mission. The well known variety cultivated at the missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. 2nd period.

Petite Syrah. One of the best elaret grapes; very vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Cluster loose, long and shouldered; berries of medium size, black, covered with bloom. 2nd period.

Zinfandel. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. 2nd period.

Rare Varieties of Grape Vines

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
1 Year.....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00

Black Monukka. A black seedless grape, similar in size and quality to the well known Thompson Seedless, but one-third larger, very firm, excellent shipping grape. 1st period.

Dattier de Beyrouth (Rosaki). Introduced from Europe. Bunches large, only slightly shouldered; berries loose, never compact. Berries very large; quite oval in form, of a beautiful golden amber and covered with a whitish bloom; very fleshy, juicy and sweet. 2nd period.

Gros Guillaume (Ribier). Among the grapes of recent introduction this of the black type is the show fruit of them all. Bunches are of medium size, but berries are as large as Damson Plums, with a coloring when used for table decoration that makes them look as if molded in wax. Flavor the very best. 2nd period.

Maraville de Malaga. It is no exaggeration to say that this grape with its remarkable coloring of deep red intermingled with blue, as it reaches maturity, with its firmness, unusual delicious flavor, excellent keeping qualities, will always command a position which will be accorded to comparatively few of the late grapes. 2nd period.

Olivette Blanche. As this variety does not ripen until late fall, it is adapted only to warm climates. The grape is large, fully 2 inches long, never too close; berries long, olive-shaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to the sun, firm with a neutral flavor. 3rd period.

Olivette de Vendemian. This grape bears a very close resemblance to the Almeria so extensively exported from Spain, packed in cork dust, with several important exceptions; the vine is a strong grower, and the bunches and berries are larger. 3rd period.

American Varieties

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
1 Year.....	\$.35	\$2.00	\$15.00

American Grapes are known in California as "Slip Skin Grapes." More of these should be planted, particularly for table use and arbors. The following do remarkably well.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. 2nd period.

Catawba. Bunches medium size; berries large, coppery color, covered with a thin, lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and musky. Celebrated for its fine wine and jelly. 2nd period.

Niagara. Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, most round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive. Very fine. 1st period.

Pierce (Isabella Regia). The strongest grower of all. Berries very large, twice the size of its parent, Isabella; black with a heavy light colored bloom; very sweet and delicious; pulp is soft and dissolves readily; a fine shipper; stands up well; known in the southern part of the state as California Concord. 2nd period.

Phylloxera Resistant Grape

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
1 Year.....	\$.30	\$2.00	\$6.00

Rupestris St. George. One of the most popular Phylloxera-resistant varieties, both in Europe and in California, having many desirable characteristics. Growth erect and strong with heavy wood. Thrives under more widely variant soil conditions than any other resistant stock. It succeeds in light, dry and gravelly soils; its strong roots going deeply into the soil for moisture. Does well also in heavy soil and in soils having a small percentage of alkali.



OLIVETTE BLANCHE

Noted as an immense bearer of very large greenish golden berries; a valuable shipping grape

The Small Fruits

This term usually applies to the berry family—Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, etc. The entire Pacific Slope, wherever fruit soils and sufficient moisture prevail, is adapted to their successful culture. In California there is almost a continuous growth, and intermittent cropping can be carried on almost during the entire year.

BLACKBERRIES (New)

Grown from Tips			
	Each	Ten	One Hundred
Extra Selected.....	\$.40	\$2.00	\$18.00

Cory Thornless. (New). The big luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, having a small core, are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. They are richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest of jelly. The vigorous canes, without thorns, grow erect to a height of about five feet then assume a trailing habit, making a growth of 25 feet or more. Properly cared for gives enormous yields through a long season, thrives in any good soil and will amply repay for special culture and fertilization. For commercial growers "Cory Thornless" will be a big money-maker, having proven superior in every way to other blackberries in our growing tests covering several seasons; good shipper and costs less to pick and prune.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

Grown from Tips and Cuttings			
	Each	Ten	One Hundred
Extra Selected.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and very good flavor; it ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Evergreen. Beautiful, cut-leaved foliage; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; it continues to ripen from early summer until late in the fall. An excellent trellis and arbor plant.

Himalaya. Wonderfully vigorous grower; fruit fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall; should be trellised.

Kittatinny. Fruit large, roundish, conical, rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent.

Lawton. Fruit large, ripens late, very productive.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. An old favorite; large and handsome; bears transportation well; very productive.

LOGANBERRY AND MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY TIPS

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
Extra Selected.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Loganberry. Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry, but should be grown on a trellis; fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry and the flavor a combination of both; a splendid shipper.

Mammoth Blackberry. Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color. Enormously productive and exceedingly early. Fruit very large, jet black, two inches long. A very superior berry.

DEWBERRIES GROWN FROM TIPS

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
Extra Selected.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; the fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.

STRAWBERRIES

	Ten	One Hundred
Extra Selected.....	\$.30	\$2.00

Banner Strawberry. This truly wonderful variety is conceded to be the queen of the strawberry family. For California planting there is no variety that can equal it. The berry is firm, color deep red, very sweet in flavor and best of all a splendid keeper; abundant bearer and a long lived plant. It is the one desirable variety for home and commercial planting.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Do well in the coastal regions and on the higher mountain plateaus; will not thrive where they are subject to sun scald.

Grown from Cuttings			
	Each	Ten	One Hundred
Extra Selected.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00



CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

For size, bearing qualities and flavor, one of the best

CURRENTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest; bunches short, berries large, deep red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion. A variety from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

Houghton. A vigorous grower; fruit medium size, roundish, inclining to oval; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet and good; entirely free from mildew.

VEGETABLE AND ESCULENT ROOTS

	Each	Ten	One Hundred
Plants.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

Globe Artichoke. (*Cynara scolymus*). Much prized by epicures and extensively grown in California, particularly in the suburbs of San Francisco, where it produces from early winter, and practically throughout the entire summer.

Jerusalem Artichoke. (*Helianthus tuberosus*). Different from the preceding in habit of growth, and will thrive in any well drained soil.

	Per Lb.	Per 100 Lbs.
Tubers.....	\$.25	\$10.00

TREE PROTECTORS

The Yucca Tree Protectors will insure your trees from injury of rabbits, squirrels, gophers, grasshoppers, borers, frost and sunburn.

These protectors are cheap, durable and guaranteed to give satisfaction. They will save your trees as they have saved others.

Length	Width	Wt. per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$21.00
24 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	18.00
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	15.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	13.50
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.30	12.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.15	11.00

NO ORDER FOR LESS THAN 25 PROTECTORS ACCEPTED.

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